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VOL. VII. NO. 201 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
26th September..	Mandala* ..	8246	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing
27th ..	Malta ..	6064	
4th October ..	Karmala ..	8283	
11th	K.F. August† ..	..	Transport
14th	Morvada* ..	8103	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing
18th	A. Steamer ..	..	
24th	Nellore ..	6853	To Marseilles only
25th	Neuralia* ..	9062	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing

† The K. F. August is a Government Transport and will have no accomodation for civilian passengers.
*Conveying Troops.
*The "MORVADA" and "NEURALIA" will not call at Marseilles.

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Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
27th Sept. ..	Kashmir ..	8841	To Colombo and Calcutta
29th ,, ..	Plassy ..	7346	To Australia
8th Oct. ..	Dunera ..	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
25th Sept. ..	Bandra ..	Karachi and P. Gulf 8 a. m.
25th ,, ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa. 10-30 a. m. No. 12 A. D.
25th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct 9 p. m.
29th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	12th Sept.	26th Sept.
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Kwah Wu ..	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
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Bushu Maru	K. Uchigoshi	15th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Genoa and Marseilles

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"INDIAN PROBLEM MAY BECOME LIKE THE IRISH."

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

TRANSFER ALL EDUCATION

DR. M. SADLER'S EVIDENCE.

The following is further evidence before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Yakub Hasan were examined on Wednesday, the 23rd August, and the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao in the afternoon.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Mr. Jinnah gave detailed answers to the list of questions submitted to all witnesses and then gave the Committee a short history of the position of India with regard to the Reform Bill. The All-India Moslem League adopted the programme of self-government and thereby came into line with the Indian National Congress. They welcomed the announcement of August, 1917, but were disappointed that the Report did not concede reforms from top to bottom and fiscal autonomy. Notwithstanding the strong desire that the Bill should go beyond the Report, it did not. With regard to reform in Central Government, witness combated the contention that there were no efficient electorates and gave many statistics showing that India as compared with Western countries was ready for elections. With regard to the other contention that the politically-minded classes could not be trusted, witness urged the past records of the National Congress and Moslem Leagues. He said it was a libel to call the educated classes an oligarchy, for they realised that if they neglected the condition of the masses they would never make any real advance. The representatives of the people would not create obstructions and deadlock—he had himself (reluctantly) voted for the Press Act when on the Imperial Legislative Council. The members of the proposed Central Government would be mere irresponsible critics. If and when the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State met in joint sessions, out of 103 elected nominally at most 75 were really elected members, the others representing special interests. He asked the Committee not to deal with Indian questions "with timidity and prejudice."

THE CONSTITUTION "NOT WASHINGTON."

The reservation of Law and Order, Land Revenue, and Tenant Rights in the Provinces showed the same current of thought, distrust, and that the Constitution being set up was not a Washington one. These provisions had embarrassed the Feetham Committee with regard to Bombay. The Constitution was not a substantial step. He objected all provinces being treated alike. The separate purse difficulty would disappear if the great majority of subjects were transferred. It was the young men who would have to work the scheme, and if not satisfied the Indian problem might become like the Irish—the more the delay the worse it got.

Mr. Yakub Hasan read a most interesting statement making clear that in his opinion communal representation was unnecessary, and that the Madras merchants supported the Bill. He laid the responsibility for the racial controversy in Madras largely upon the "Madras Mail" and its editor, who had since become the secretary of the European Association. He would have a *via media* between the divisions of subjects proposed by the Government of India and the Congress League. He thought the introduction of some responsibility in the Central Government more important even than in the provinces, and laid great stress upon fiscal autonomy and the appointment of a High Commission in London.

MR. MONTAGU AND MR. JINNAH'S DISCOMFORT.

Mr. Montagu enquired if Mr. Jinnah had ever approved any Government proposal, and upon the reply that witness had recently supported the Income Tax Bill, the Secretary of State sarcastically commented: "You must have felt very uncomfortable!" and continuing questioning in a similar vein, apparently taking exception to the application of the adjectives "timid and prejudiced" to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. Witness thought diarchy bound to succeed. Lord Midleton, Sir Henry Craik, Lord Crewe, Sir J. D. Rees, Captain Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Acland, Lord Islington and Lord Sinha, all questioned the witness at great length. Witness supported woman suffrage, but not communal representation as a permanent thing.

MR. SASTRI.

The evidence of Mr. Sastri was mostly confined to points not already dealt with, and is summarised below:—

Clause 3 of the Bill should be so amended as to make it clear that Ministers were on the same footing as Executive Councillors as to salary and status, that Ministers, where more than one were appointed, should be a corporate body like the Executive Council, and that the Governor should be able to override the Ministers only in the same way and to the same extent as he is able to override the Executive Councilors. Just as the term of office of the Legislative Assembly is fixed at three years, so must that of the Legislative Councils be in the Bill, and the Governors of provinces should be empowered to extend the life of their Legislative Councils in the same way as the Governor-General is empowered under Clause 17 to extend the life of his Legislature. Clause 12 makes the creation of new Governors' provinces possible, but it should be expressly laid down that the wishes of the people concerned should be previously consulted. The creation of sub-provinces with deputy-governors, occupying apparently an inferior position, could not be supported, as the need was not obvious. The important matters alluded to in Clause 20 (2) should be embodied in the Bill itself. The President and Vice-President of the popular Houses should be elected by those bodies, and the power of interpellation and moving of resolutions should be secured in the Bill. In Sub-Clause (4) the Governor-General is given power to take certain subjects out of the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly and have them put before the Council of State. These subjects are described as those which in his opinion are essential to the safety, tranquillity, or interests of British India or any part thereof. The expression 'interests of British India, etc.," is too wide. That it is taken from another section of the Government of India Act is no answer, for they are now to be applied to another sphere altogether. If the expression could not be dropped, the phrase "peace, order, and good government" recommended by the Crewe Committee seemed to be appropriate. The Standing Orders governing the conduct of business in the legislative bodies ought to be alterable by those bodies without the consent of the Governor or Governor-General being necessary. Of the Governor-General's Executive Government one-half should be Indians, including the Minister, whose appointment with control of certain transferred subjects Indian witnesses have almost unanimously supported. In this connexion the language of Clause 28 must be amended so as to make it obligatory on the Statutory Commission to recommend what steps may be required to extend the scope of responsibility in the Government of India. Clause 30 also requires change. The rules will fall roughly into two categories, those of constitutional and imperial importance and those of merely internal importance. The latter must be subject to alteration in India without difficulty, the former alone need be made alterable with the sanction of higher authority, otherwise great inconvenience would result.

POWER OF THE PURSE.

Lastly, Clause 9 seemed likely to render the Reform Scheme largely valueless. The Joint Report gave the people's elected representatives the power of the purse in the provinces, limited only by the Governor's power of restoring items struck out in the reserved Budget. Without this power of the purse, no reforms in the provincial sphere would be of any use. Not only in constitutions generally, but even in the Indian Constitution, financial control has been regarded as an elementary right. Before other powers were thought of, the Budget came under discussion in our first Legislative Councils. In money matters, therefore, popular control must be first established. From this point of view provincial taxation must be a transferred subject and should not be undertaken except with the consent of the Ministers. For long years the reserved subjects had had the lion's share of provincial resources, and it is time to recognise that the first claim on those resources belonged hereafter to the transferred subjects. All that could be reasonably demanded on behalf of the reserved subjects was that their Budget should not be unduly cut down and this was secured by the Governor's power of certification. A serious omission in the provisions of the Bill was the power to discuss and regulate the revenue side of the Budget. Why this side should be excluded from the scope of Clause ' was not clear. In Clause 30 (3) should be inserted a power of appeal to the Governor-General in Council against the Governor's certificate in respect of what is known as mixed legislation. The jurisdiction of courts being taken away, it was necessary to keep this power of appeal as originally proposed in the Joint Report. Sub-Clause (5) of the same section gives a new power of blocking legislation to the Governor, which appears unnecessary and likely to breed ill-feeling. It must be dropped. The provision for emergency legislation through the Council of State is likewise superfluous in view of the Governor-General's ordinance power and would cause needless irritation. It should be dropped, too.

GRAND COMMITTEE.

As to the Grand Committee, its retention could be justified on the ground that, with the curtailment of the power of the Legislature in respect of the reserved subjects, it was the only means of preserving to the non-official members the power they now had of defeating unpopular government legislation in the reserved sphere. The fear expressed in the course of the evidence that the narrow majority of one in which the nominated part of the Grand Committee was placed would make it an uncertain means of securing Government legislation seemed to be unfounded. The Government of India's proposal did not take into account the Governor and the Executive Government. Perhaps the majority would really be four or even five, if the ex-officio members were taken into the reckoning.

The draft Instrument of Instructions left much to be desired. The Governor should be told to accept the verdict of the electorates when he had appealed to them by dissolving a Legislative Council with which he differed. The Instrument should also specify with as much clearness as possible the circumstances in which he should set aside the advice of the Minister and direct him to take particular action, the circumstances in which he should require the resignation of the Minister, the circumstances in which he should veto the legislation or the financial resolutions of the Legislature in the transferred sphere. The Governor should not be allowed to invoke any instruction which may happen to be narrowly worded for preventing the efforts of the public to get individual or class privileges or monopolies modified or abolished. For example, Instruction XI, dealing with the interests of mission bodies in the sphere of education was too stringently worded. The Feetham Committee's proposal for the same purpose was carefully drawn up and should be adopted in preference.

It was a legitimate complaint that the rules under the Bill were not yet published. A few suggestions should, however, be made. The Governors should no longer have a general power of disallowing questions or resolutions in the name of public interests. It has been grossly abused in the past. Provision should be made for raising debates without due notice on definite matters of urgent public importance. The power of suspending rules for the conduct of legislative business should vest in the Legislative Council and not in the President acting singly.

Touching the Brahmin v. the non-Brahmin controversy, three points of importance deserved notice. First in all social service for the uplift of depressed classes the Brahmin took an honourable and conspicious part; the Varnasrama Dharma Sabha was an obscurantist body no doubt, but no prominent politicians in Madras had any part or lot in it; and mixed electorates would elect non-Brahmins acceptable to the majority—i.e., the non-Brahmins and not to the minority, i.e., the Brahmins. If by local inquiry in Madras it was proved that non-Brahmins would accept such a solution, 30 seats out of 61 did not appear an excessive proportion to be reserved for the majority community, as Lord Southborough and Sir Frank Sly had already stated.

MR. SASTRI CROSS-EXAMINED.

In cross-examination Mr. Sastri described Brahmin Social Service Leagues, thought the liberalisation of the Central Government and diarchy feasible, but personally thought there was not sufficient demand to justify woman suffrage. He pressed for fiscal reforms. He would be willing to go far to respect the feelings and wishes of the non-Brahmins.

Brahmins had certainly done their share of war work. Witness would rather reserve seats for non-Brahmins than limit the number of Brahmin seats.

Lord Sydenham asserted that Mr. Gokhale had intended the Servants of India to be a non-political body, but Mr. Sastri reminded him that he himself had given political book to its library. In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Sastri expressed the hope that India would develop partly on Western lines, but that development would differentiate according to the genius of the people.

MR. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the evidence given the previous day by the non-Brahmin witnesses and explained to the Committee that since 1893 several non-Brahmins were in the Legislative Council and that the statements made to the contrary were without foundation. He traced the course of elections to the Legislative Council since the Minto-Morley Reforms and filed a memorandum. He suggested that under a system of directed election there is no chance of the Brahmins rushing the seats and under the arrangements recommended by the Southborough Committee his constituency would be represented by 11 members in the place of one member and there would be one hundred thousand voters in the place of 500 voters under the present arrangements. In these circumstances there was no chance of any undue preponderance where the percentage of Brahmins would be below 15 per cent. in most of the Constituencies. Apart from that there was no reason why all other Communities besides the Brahmin should be treated as homogeneous. There were 26 Tamil Castes and 40 Teluga Castes who did not interdine and intermarry with each other. There was no Communal representation in District Boards and Municipalities and the grant of it in the case of Legislative Councils must raise the question in the case of these bodies also. A good deal had been said of the influence of officials, but there were no election petitions during the last 10 years where allegations of the kind were ever made. Mr. Ramachandra Rao pleaded for the fullest provincial freedom in regard to legislation relating to Hindu law and social reform, and instanced the measures undertaken in Madras. The previous sanction of the Government of India should not be asked and these questions should not be declared central subjects and the provisions of the Bill should be amended accordingly. He also raised various points in regard to statutory rules and contended that the Councils should be free to undertake supplemental legislation in regard to electoral law and procedure and that the Councils should settle their own rules of procedure. In the matter of Clause 9 Mr. Ramachandra Rao raised various objections to Budget procedure under the Bill and contended that the financial control of the Councils should be on a level with that indicated in the original report. He presented a memorandum on the subject for consideration. Mr. Ramachandra Rao was then examined by some of the members on the points raised and he was also asked whether it was true that the Brahmins did not render any help in the war work as alleged by a witness before the Committee, to which he stated that the allegation was entirely unfounded, giving facts and figures on the subject.

MR. A. H. CHOWRYGAPPAH.

Friday, August 15.—Mr. A. H Chowrygappah, representing the Indian Christians of Madras, belonging to all the churches, said freedom of worship was a priceless blessing given by England. Christianity appeared in India earlier than Mahomedanism. The high percentage of literates among Indian Christians showed that Christians in India were progressive. They worked for the depressed classes. They did not want any special privileges. The classes who put faith in British government naturally felt afraid of the small Brahmin community, armed with political power. The shibboleths of progressive words in their mouth were misleading. The witness drew a graphic picture of the state of things which existed, in his opinion, in Southern India. If the protecting hand of the British Government were withdrawn, it would mean the handing over of power to a priestly caste who for long ages had subjected the people to the most shameful indignity. Even then no person could stand erect before a Brahmin. Those classes were not permitted to draw water from the village well—they had to wait until some charitable Brahmin did it for them and stand at a distance whilst he did so. He was in favour of female suffrage.

DR. NAIR AND CHRISTIAN SUPPORT.

To Mr. Montagu witness said he represented the third largest community in India. He had nothing to do with non-Brahmins. His idea was to support Dr. Nair in what he would say about Christians. He believed elections would go on the lines of religion, though that would be changed in course of time. On Mr. Montagu explaining how in England minority votes often had a powerful influence, witness said that, however, would not happen in India. It would be long before people in India appreciated constitutional government, though a time might come for that. The demand for communal representation arose only through fear about Brahmins. The Christians were not anxious to have special representation or electorates for themselves. They only wanted the Brahmins to be limited to a fixed number. They should be limited to some seats; otherwise they might win all. Brahmins were influential in villages. It would be fair to the Brahmins to limit them to seats. He had never fought an election himself.

BRAHMINS AND EXCESSIVE REPRESENTATION.

To Sir J. D. Rees witness said the object of his memorandum was to prevent Brahmins getting excessive representation. He was the head of a printing house. Most of the higher appointments fell to Brahmins: and if they had power they would abuse it. Few Brahmins became Christians. There were a few Brahmins who did much for non-Brahmins. Not all Brahmins were priests. Caste was being revived. The position of non-Brahmins was humiliating. Government could do nothing to improve their position because public opinion tolerated the existing position. The Christians' churches were sometimes burnt, but that did not affect the situation.

EDUCATION: THE SANSCRIT CLASSICS.

Nationalisation of education meant deterioration of education; and so only primary education should be a transferred subject for the present.

To Captain Ormsby-Gore witness said it was only the Brahmin that was feared in India; no other caste. The Indian classics were in Sanscrit. The education of a country should be based on its national classics. The Brahmins were taking some interest in the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes, but the interest was not genuine. All Brahmins were not priests, but all priests were Brahmins.

To Lord Islington witness said he wanted secondary education to be a reserved subject because it would be otherwise crippled and carried back on ancient lines. The Christian missions would be opposed to a conscience clause in the educational code; it would cause the closure of their schools.

Christians ought to have more than three seats, but he did not press that. He only pressed for only the Brahmins being restricted; he would give fifteen seats to the Brahmins if it came to that. The position they occupied in public life was not a good reason why they should be given excessive representation.

HINDUISM AND THE RECLAMATION OF CONVERTS.

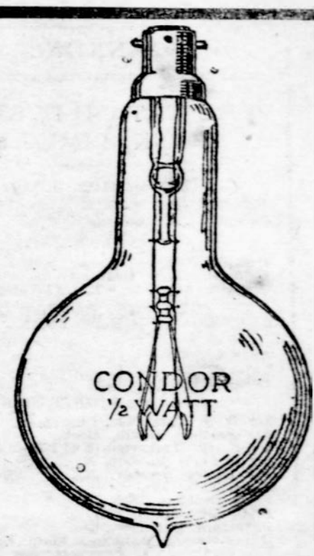
To Lord Sinha witness said there was a movement in Northern India for reclaiming converts. The cardinal tenet of Hinduism was not to reclaim. Hinduism was tolerant to an extraordinary degree. Hinduism was another name for Brahminism. Converts were persecuted; otherwise Hindus were tolerant. If there were not Brahmins, there would not be much trouble in South India; no need for separate electorates just as in any other countries. Non-Brahmins held the bulk of the land. The 150 non-Brahmin castes are homogeneous. There was no marked hostility between the different castes of non-Brahmins, though they were mutually exclusive, and regard themselves as high, though again not so highly as Brahmins thought of themselves. He did not agree with Sir A. Cardew in his description of the attitude of non-Brahmins towards depressed classes. The Brahmins kept literary education for themselves; that explained in a way why they had a monopoly of offices. But the other reason was a Brahmin got in his own caste people. He did not object to national education in the sense of education suited to the needs of the people. The Government had not secured that. The National Congress as a body had always asked for extension of University education to all classes. The Varnashramdharma had nothing to do with Home Rule. The two movements were closely allied, at least in Madras. As far as education was concerned, Brahmins and caste non-Brahmins were on the same footing.

To Lord Crewe witness said Macaulay was responsible for paying attention to ancient literature in India in education. He

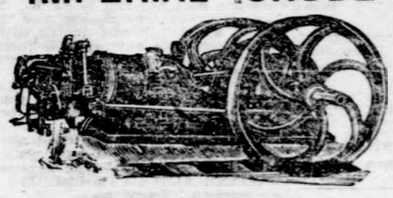
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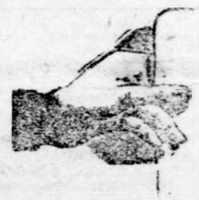
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 1st October, 1919, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from No. 7, Council House Street, to No. 5 and 6 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.

19th September, 1919.
Calcutta. 4829

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Office from 101, Medows Street, to 14, Medows Street, Opposite New Share Bazar.

ALEX. MORGAN & CO.

Bombay, 24th September, 1919. 4911

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NOTICE.

SALE OF PLANTATION TEAK LOGS AND POLES AND ALSO OTHER TIMBERS.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak logs and poles and other miscellaneous timber will be held on 15th October, 1919, in the Beypore Government Timber Depot near Feroke Calicut Railway Station.

Further details can be had on application to the Depot Keeper, Beypore, Chaliyam, Feroke.

Sales will also be held in the months of November and December, 1919, and January, 1920.

Details available later.

G. C. ROBINSON,
District Forest Officer.
South Malabar.

Dt. Forest Office, South Malabar,
Nilambur, 13th Sept. 1919. 4830

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPG. AND WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors report and Audited balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1919.
II. To Declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1919, to THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
(Sd.) ABDOOLLABHOY & JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4448

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

NAIGAUM STREET SCHEME.
(SCHEME No. 60).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay for forming or altering streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North partly by a passage forming case No. 96 of Scheme No. 31, partly by Naigaum Cross Road and partly by properties bearing New Survey No. 1190.

On the East and South-East partly by Naigaum Road and partly by Bhoiwada Road.

On the South by the Bhoiwada Cross Road.

On the West and North-West from South to North partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2045, 2047 and 2042 parts of, partly by Dadar Road, partly by property bearing New Survey Nos. 2039 and 2040 parts of, occupied by the Parel Convent, partly by New Survey Nos. 2036 part of, 2033, 2032 and 2031, partly by Vincent Road and partly by the Naigaum Tank bearing New Survey No. 2088.

2. The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 353, dated 26th August, 1919) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the lands proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this Fifth day of September, 1919. 4536

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the above Bank is about to offer for subscription, the Third Issue of its Share Capital Rs. 6,25,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Prospectus and Forms of Application can be had from the Bank's Registered Office at 109, Medows Street, on and after the 1st of October, 1919.

For the Shilotri Bank, Ltd.,
M. V. NADKARNI,
4913 Secretary.

NOTICE.

I have this day discharged Mr. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED ABOO, of Dhorajee, who was up to this time serving me. I have also cancelled the Power of Attorney given to him by myself.

VALI MAHOMED GANNY.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1919. 4842

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 21st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents

Bombay, 24th September, 1919. 4917

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works in the construction of chawls for the begaris of the Health Department at Dadar will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1919. 4921

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that in cases in which the Municipal Commissioner determines under Section 172 of the Municipal Act to fix the Halalkhor Tax at a special rate the Standing Committee have approved of the following special rate being levied from 1st April, 1920, viz., a rate based upon the estimated or actual quantity of excrementitious matter to be collected, removed and disposed of, daily from the premises calculated at Rs. 29 per mensem for every five baskets of such estimated or actual daily quantity instead of Rs. 20-8-0 at present levied.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, dated 19th September, 1919. 4807

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIRJI BEZONJI JASAWALA, the proving executor of the last Will and Testament of BEZONJI CAVASJI JASAWALA, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements bungalows outhouses and structures standing thereon, situate at Nasik Road, in the village of Belal Guvan in Taluka Nasik, in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 39 gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Government under Survey No. 23, Pot Hissa No. 3, and bounded on the East by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the West by the Road leading to Nasik, on the North by land belonging to Mr. Solomon Myers on the South by the property of Bapuji B. Serowalla, together with all furnitures fittings, materials, articles and things, therein or thereabouts belonging to the vendor.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Atorneys.
4904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VASSONJI PURUSHOTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum, Breach Candy or Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 71, Old Survey No. 227, New Survey No. 175 and bounded on the East by the property of Harischandra Pandurang on the West by Breach Candy or Pallow Road, on the North by the property of Baloo Miya Pathan and on the South by the Kholbhat Street and assessed by the Muinicipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2016, and Street Nos. 169-177 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919
UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
4919 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. PESTONJI EDALJI DALAL, has contracted to purchase from MAHOMED ABDUL WAHEB MISHARI, the undermentioned property. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Hornby Road, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards and two-thirds of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 292, New No. 5212, Old Survey Nos. 14462, 14463 and New Survey No. 8922 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1374, Street Nos. 303 and 36, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and partly by the public foot-path, on or towards the South, partly by the property belonging to the estate of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, and partly by the property of Pestonji Nusserwanji Khodabux, on or towards the East by Parshotum Chimnaji Street, now known as Pitha Street and on or towards the West by the Hornby Road aforesaid.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
4916 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKER VELJI LILADHAR has contracted to sell to our clients, the undermentioned property.

All persons, having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period, the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kusli Malad, Pot Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi, and district Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement (23,281) twenty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty-one square yards, or thereabouts and having no Survey No. as there has been no Survey, Malad being a Khote village and being made up of Warkas Land and of the following (4) four several pieces of land, viz., (1) Valbhat No. 52, Ras Dhep Fare 0/21, Bhat 0/14, Akar, Rs. 11-14-0, Dag. 5; (2) Valbhat, No. 52, Ras Dhep Fare 0/6½, Bhat 0/4½, 1¼ Akar, Rs. 3-7-6 Dag 9; (3) Bhule, (wrongly described as Valbhat in Deed of sale, dated 18th June, 1887. No. 59, Ras Dhep Fare 0/5, Bhat 0/3½, 1¼ Akar, Rs. 2-10-7, Dag 2, and (4) Kelicho Halve No. 64, Ras Dhep Fare of 1½, 4½, Bhat 1½, 1½ Akar Rs. 1-2-3, Dag 9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the owner of the Malad Village, on or towards the West, partly by the property of Moreshwar Vinayakrao Kothare, and partly by the property of Girdhardas Jaithabhai, on or towards the South, by the property of Ramdatt Vithoba, and on or towards the North, partly by the property of the owner of the village and partly by tank.

Dated, this 25th day of September, 1919.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
4610 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 877 of 1916.

AHMED SAHEB bin ABDUL REHMAN SHABOZKAR and Anr. ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MULLA MAHOMED YOONUS PENKAR and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Judge's order made in the above Suit on 27th June, 1918 and 15th March, 1919, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1919, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land with the tenement Durgas of Mushas and the dwelling house standing thereon situate at New Nagpada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 2555, 2556 and New Survey No. 1/4602 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 596, 596, (1), 607 and Street Nos. 2224-15 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a vacant piece of ground, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the Mustan Tank Road and on or towards the West by a public passage leading to the Mustan Tank Cross Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner
4038

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SORABJI HORMUSJI BODE and DADABHOY HORMUSJI BODE, both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon and known as Bode house, situate on the Apollo Reclamation, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which property is held by the Vendors under a lease from the Bombay Port Trust, containing by admeasurement 876-22 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 9560, and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendors known as Dantra House, on the West by the property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, on the North by the property known as Umrigar Building, on the South by Barrow Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 881 (2) and Street No. 24A, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4965

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED KHAN MAHOMED and his wife Bai SAFOORABAI, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest trust, possession gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that pieces of Quit and Ground Rent land admeasuring 285 2/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 434, 434, 2921, New No. 7705, Old Survey Nos. 869, 870, 871, New Survey No. 4327 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7306 and Street Nos. 234-236 all which premises are situate at Khoja Street, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haroon Sulleman and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
4898

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AISHABIBI, wife of Dr. M. I. Khatkhate has contracted with our clients, for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the tenements, buildings and other structures standing thereon, situate at Pali Road, Danda, Bandra, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 2,994 3/9 square yards or thereabouts which said piece of land prior to the recent survey bore Survey No. 180, Pot Nos. 7, 9, 4, 3, 8, 5, 2, 6 and 10 and Survey No. 181 Pot No. 1 and which now bears New Survey No. 240 and entry No. 3385 of Danda and, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded, on or towards the East by a Dharband and the properties of D'Almeda and Doming DeCruz and also the land lately of Jas Borges, on or towards the West by the lands formerly of Adarji Bejanji Nalwala and now of Fardunji Cawasji Kapadia and the land of Doming Abie and Antonie Borges, on or towards the South by the land lately of Gasper and now of Kharsetji Cooverji Modi and on or towards the North by a Dharband and the land formerly of Antonie Borges then of Adarji Bejonji Nalwala and now of Fardunji Cawasji Kapadia and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 21 and 22.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
4901 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Probate of the Will of HARIDAS BHIMJI late of Bombay, Hindu share-broker, residing at 285, Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay .....Deceased.

PREMBAI, widow of Bhimji Pragji, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 15th day of September, 1919.
(Sd.) Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
4899

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,00,000

Divided into 4,00,000

Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each.

This Company has now been incorporated and a prospectus will be published shortly.

The following are the Directors of the Company:—

1. HON'BLE SIR DEVA PROSAD SARBADHIKARY, KT., C.I.E., M.A., L.L.D., F.C.U.
   6, Hastings Street, Calcutta,
   ex: Vice-Chancellor,
   Calcutta University.

2. RAI BISSESWARLALL HALWASIYA BAHADUR,
   6, Clive Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

3. BABU BULDEODAS,
   61, Muktaram Babu's Street,
   Calcutta, Banker.

4. PUNDIT CHHOTO LALL MISHRA,
   of Binayak Mishra,
   32, Raja Cuttra, Calcutta, Merchant.

5. BABU LUCHMEENARAIN SHROFF,
   of Messrs. Mohunlall Luchmeenarain,
   180, Cross Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

6. JANATALLY MAHOMEDALLY, Esq.,
   of Messrs. Adamji Haji Dawood & Co.,
   55, Canning Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

7. MR. N. S. T. CHARI,
   of Messrs. Chari & Co., Ltd.,
   2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Merchant.

8. BABU ONKERMULL SHROFF,
   of The Marwari Industrial Agency, Limited,
   11, Pollock Street, Calcutta, Merchant, (ex-officio)

The Company's Registered Office is situate at No. 11, Pollock Street, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICE

(Incorporated under the India Companies Act, 1913).

CALCUTTA COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000-

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Our Experts Report on Working of the Mills.

(APPROXIMATE.)

Dr.			*Cr.*		
To cost of Cotton for a month (25days) to feed 50,000 Spindles and 1,000 looms, 67 bales per day—1675 bales total @ Rs. 225 per B/S.	Rs.	3,76,875	By cost of sale proceeds of 3,64,562 lbs. including sizing weight of cloth @ Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.	Rs.	6,37,983
To cost of working expenses for 25 D/S including wages and establishments @ Rs. 0/3/0 per lb.....	Rs.	1,22,275	Do. of 2,08,350 lbs. of Yarns @ Rs. 1/2/6 per lb. from 6s. to 30s. average	Rs.	2,40,280
	Rs.	4,99,150		Rs.	8,78,263
To cost of weaving @ Rs. 0/6/0 per lb. (2,91,650 lbs.)	Rs.	1,09,370			
	Rs.	6,08,520			
To cost of interest on working capital of 20 lakhs @ 6%	Rs.	10,000			
	Rs.	6,18,520			
To balance of credit	Rs.	2,59,743			
	Rs.	8,78,263		Rs.	8,78,263

1. Yearly profit Rs. 31,16,916/- say 62.23%.
2. Daily out-put of the yarn 20,000 lbs. per day to be divided as follows:—
   Weaving Department .....11,666 lbs. per day.
   Balance to be sold ..... 8,334 lbs. as reeled yarns.
   Gaining in sizing ..... 2,915 lbs. daily.

Managing Agents:

The Marwari Industrial Agency Limited,

11, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

All informations regarding the position, form and other particulars will be gladly supplied by the Managing Agents on request, if necessary.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS PERTAINING TO A HOSIERY SHOP, PROVISION, MEIDCINES, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort (where all the goods have been kept on view) cotton and woolen socks, sweaters, soft and stiff collars, neckties, cotton and woolen frocks, mufflers, towels silk-handkerchiefs, money bags, water-proof coats, thermos-flasks different kinds of soap, scent, hair oils, umbrellas, Bedstrips, Table covers, etc.

Cloth including:—Bleached long cloth. Bed sheets, sleeping suits, Mulls, etc.

Provision and medicines including:—

Colon water by different Manufacturers, Ague mixture by Batliwala and by Squibb, Colgate Tooth Powder, Pain-killer, Plague killer, Caster oil, Brilliantine Quinine Menthol, Oriental Balm, Cosmatic, Spanis olives, French capers' Capcines, Mixed pickles, Cauliflower rolled white oats, White pepper, Black pepper, Cocoa essense, Pine apple, Dry ginger, Lime Juice, Pure malt winegar, Polson's coffe, Tea, etc.

Cutlery and stationery including:—

Razors, Shaving machine, Shaving brushes, cutter, Tooth brush, miller's locks different kinds of Rold gold buttons for shirts, coats, waist coats, Pencils, Brown papers etc., besides furniture including slidin door cup-boards, show case, writing tables, chairs etc.

Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BAGS LINSEED (RED.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Malsi Kanji at his godown below the Dava Bunder Bridge and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Seth Kharshedji Ardeshar Divecha.

60 bags Red Linseed (balance out of contract of 70 bags.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 25th September, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE RACHAEL MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Mathuradas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Duvarkadas Kedarbakhas.

3 bales shirtings of the Rachael Mills No. 92½ 9 lbs.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MILLS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of Steel Hoops, Steel Round Bars, and Soft Steel Rods.

On TUESDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the National Provintial and Union Bank of England, and under instructions from their local Agents, the following:—

4285 bundles steel hoopes ¾ inches by 20, P. W. G., by 29 feet long, 108 tons.

781 bundles steel round bars, 3/16 inches by 12 feet about 36½ tons.

500 bundles soft steel rods, ¼ inch by 12, about 27½ tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of auctioning goods and the balance to be paid, and the delivery taken from the Port Trust warehouse, within 4 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th September, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE RICH PLATEDWARE, GLASSWARE, BABY IRON FRAMED COTTAGE PIANO, ICE REFRIGERATOR, PERSIAN CARPET, SILVER CABINET, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICE, DESSERT SET, TEA SET, ETC.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazaar, the following goods brought for sale from Punchganny such as dining table, dining chairs, Pier table, dressing chest of drawers, marble wash hand table, sweet toned baby cottage piano, hatstand, Messrs. Mapple & Co.'s silver cabinet, sideboard, revolving bookstand, steel English Ice-Refrigerator, Remington Typewriter, electric table fan, Persian carpet, hand woven drawing room carpet, Read and Barton's platedware containing teapots, liqueur tantalus water jug, tea kettle with stove, rich glassware, centre piece, blue bordered dinner service, dessert set, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of a deceased European Gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Building Plots on Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill (open to the sea).

Rare opportunity to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell the undermentioned building plots by Public Auction, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 2,800 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 7004 and 2/7005, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the Bungalow of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road, running parallel to Pedder Road), and which plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans, and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)

"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run moothly. It does not in this Case. Ands it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Son he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palac of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin

in the

Terror of the Range.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.

Episode No. I.—"Prowlers of the Night."

Episode No. 2.— "The Hidden Chart"

Pathe Gazette.

His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)
Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.

***TIME*:**

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily
Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

GAIETY CINEMA

To-day 6-45 To-day

AND

2 Shows 9-30 p. m. 2 Shows

A Capital Vaudeville Programme.

THE

GREAT FREDONY

in his Protean novelties.

TESSIE TURNER

that Rag-time favourite

DO-RE-MI-FA

a silent music-hall extravaganza.

This show is worth going miles to see.

To-morrow Friday, 2 Shows
6-45, and 9-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS

TWO DAYS MORE

to see the exquisite, glorious Pathe Photo play

"INNOCENT"

featuring Miss FANNIE WARD.

A TOTO Comedy also in the Programme

Daily; 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

HALF PRICES.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

The Finest and the Sublimest of "Screen Music," the wonderful, delightful Film Production

"WOMAN"

A story in 7 parts (7000 feet), delineating the advent in this World of Eve and and her Daughters!

"WOMAN"

Her different phases, her different moods, her indescribable charms, her unfathomable frailties, her glory and her shame—all in a nutshell!

Don't sleep over it!

"WOMAN"

Comes Next Saturday at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
presents to-day and during the week

THIRD INSTALMENT

Episodes 7-8-9

of the Thrilling mystery Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

featuring the Premir Serial Star

Francis Ford

together with a ripping Comedy

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE
PIERROT PIE

15 Clever Artistes 15

including

That Delightfully Versatile Lady

Madeline Rossiter

and

ZIMMY

The JAZZ Drummer

PIERROT PIE

Presenting an Entertainment which is

CLEVER! HUMOROUS!
QUAINT! PLEASING!
WHIMSICAL! NOVEL!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 p.m. AND SUNDAY MATINEE AT 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 1.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday September 29th, 30th and October 1st

PIE No. 2.

NOTE

Eeach Pie is a Completely Different Show.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288, must be taken up before 9-15 p m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

LAMINGTON ROAD

Owned and conducted by
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES CO., LD.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

CHARLOTTE

The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.

In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.

CHAR LOTTE

IN

"THE FROZEN WARNING

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. The photography of the picture is clean and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing. But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"

Chaplin at his best
in two side splitting Reels!

EMPRESS THEATRE

Lamington Road.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

Episodes 4th, 5th and 6th

Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational

CIRCUS-SERIAL

The Lure of the Circus

featuring

EDDIE POLO

Every Inch a Thriller.

Popular Prices.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

STARRING

Miss Fannie Ward

How a Girl brought up in Slum Surroundings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remaind in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother."

Miss Fannie Ward

The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.

A great moral lesson entertainingly told in Dramatic form

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT

"Sammy in Siberia"

Comic By LUKE

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contr tions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

FOSTER & SONS.

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BYCULLA—BOMBAY

Waterproof Your Own Clothes.

This can be easily done at home by our new powder called

TURN-THE-RAIN.

Rs. 3 per bottle. Each bottle sufficient to one overcoat or one suit of clothes.

KALI & Co.

Corner Grant Road

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Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay

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"1 co shaves from 1 Blade."

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(for Gillette Blades)

All 4 edges stropped at the same time

Latest "all closed" model in satin lined nickel case.

Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.

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86, Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) BOMBAY



P. O. BOX 388, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Disturbance in the Bay has developed into storm about fifty miles south of Saufor Island. It will probably enter Bengal today. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India.

The principal amounts are:—Yamethin, Silchar, Barisal one inch; Saugor Island one and a half; Benares, Murree, Bhuj, Belgaum a quarter, Bijapur a half, Hyderabad Deccan one and a half; Calicut five; Trivandrum, Madura two; Trichinopoly one; Coimbatore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Sept. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1917	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ...	0 61	61 95	73 18	22 99
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 3	1 57	25 23	12 66
Esplanade Gck. Tel. Hospital	0 1	67 55	24 9	23 65
Byculla (J J Hospital) ..	0 -	72 10	85 0	28 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is below normal at Multan and Ambala. Day temperature is in excess at the latter station.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana where light to moderate cloud is present. The air is drier and during the day hotter than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.25in. of rain, Deesa 0.48in. and Indore 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.62in. of rain and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south of the division; Bijapur reports 0.48in., Belgaum 0.28in. and Hyderabad 1.31in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the northern districts.

General Remarks.—There are indications of a strengthening of the monsoon in the south-east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan, and local in the Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras, Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch. Calicut reports a heavy fall of 4.73in.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd September, 1919:—

The disturbance in the Bay is developing and a storm will probably form to-day. Thunderstorms have given the following chief falls of rain: Lashio, Naya Dumka one and a half inches; Jaijur three-quarters; Malegaon a quarter; Ahmednagar, Belgaum a half; Poona one and a half; Bellary two; Kurnool one.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.750 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	78.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do.	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.ENE.NW.
Movement of Wind	151 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inchs.
Total fal during month	2.86 "
Do. do. year	61.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.62 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time h m	HIGH WATER Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h m	LOW WATER Depth on Still. ft in
	Sept.			Sept.		
Wed.	24	m 11 10	27 6	24	m 5 6	17 6
		11 43a	27 10		5 22a	16 0
Thur.	25			25		
Fri.	26	m 0 23	27 10	26	m 6 12	17 14
		0 19a	27 0		6 17a	15 12
Sat.	27	m 0 55	27 6	27	m 6 39	15 0
		0 47a	26 7		6 45a	16 1
Sun.	28	m 1 26	27 3	28	m 7 9	18 3
		1 14a	26 0		7 14a	16 9
Mon.	29	m 1 58	26 8	29	m 7 41	19 2
		1 49a	25 5		7 44a	17 2
Tues.	30	m 2 32	26 0	30	m 8 17	20 1
		2 18a	24 9		8 17a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 24 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 35m
" 25 (Thursday)	"	6h. 25m.	" 6h. 34m
" 26 (Friday)	"	6h. 26m.	" 6h. 33m
" 27 (Saturday)	"	6h. 27m.	" 6h. 32m
" 28 (Sunday)	"	6h. 28m.	" 6h. 31m
" 29 (Monday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 30m
" 30 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 29m.	" 6h. 29m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	—	25.	7h. 51-2m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	10d.	2h. 14-2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	—	17d.	5h. 1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	—	26d.	10h. 8-2m. a.m.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd

	Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	19.07
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing-time) .. .. { Jan.	30.59
	Oct.	30.82
	Mar.	30.90
New Orleans 10-30 a.m. .. .. { Oct.	30.65
	Jan.	30.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.82
Oct.	19.75
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Do
Jan.	19.84
Feb.	19.80
Mar.	19.81
April	Not quoted.
May	19.75
June	19.67
July	19.62

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.32
Oct.	19.32
Nov.	19.32
Dec.	19.33
Jan.	19.33
Feb.	19.30
Mar.	19.28
April	19.24
May	19.20
June	19.15
July	19.10

Tone of Futures:—Quiet.
,, ,, Spot:—Quiet and Easier.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Livepool, Sept. 22nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	29.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd

M G. Bengal Good	13.85
,, ,, Fully Good	14.35
,, ,, Fine	14.60
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.95
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.45
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.70
,, Broach Good	17.45
,, ,, Fully Good	17.70
,, ,, Fine	17 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept 22nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	30,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.10
,, ,, Jan.	31.45
,, ,, March	31.60
Spot Cotton at New York	31.60
,, ,, Orleans	31.00
Future at New Orleans Oct.	31 35
,, ,, Jan.	31.21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18½
Demand Bills	4.15.75
Silver Commercial Bars	114½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 22nd.

Rentes 5%	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	62 1/8
,, 2 months hence	61 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 2½%	67
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	82½
Government Securities 3 ½	83½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	39.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 22nd

5½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£86½
5 % New	£94 9/16
Funding Loan	£77 3/4
Victory Loan	£84 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 19th.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct Sellers	£40

London, Sept. 22nd

WHEAT.	
Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs	59
Australian Quoted	61
SEEDS	
Rapeseed, Perospore esual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£41
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept-Oct. Sellers	£34.10
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec Jan. Sellers	£20.10
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value ..	£45
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£103½
Copper Brazlers	£116½
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½
JAVA SUGAR.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53/4
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers	53/9
Do do Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers	53/10½
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/2½

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with which is incorporated

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53, Medows St, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MAKKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Owing to reports of a continuation of the rise in New York, the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 490 for Fully Good Broach April-May, but on free offerings by the bazaar declined to Rs. 480. After improving to Rs. 485 the price again fill to Rs. 480 and remained steady for some time. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 480 and Rs. 483½ and at about 4 p.m the rate was Rs. 482, advancing later on to Rs. 485. The bazaar closed steady at Rs. 485. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 488, advanced to Rs. 489½, and after fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P M.

OLD CROP.

		Rs
Fully Good Bengal	September	390
Fine Oomras	September	362
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	359

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	486
Fully Good Bengals	Dec-Jan.	374
Fine Oomras	,,	444

RECEIPTS.

The follo sing are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours eading 6 p.m. on 23rd Sept 1919.

Cotton	728 bales
Wheat	2,782 Cwts
Linseed	4,818 ,,
Rape, etc.	1,289 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,149 ,,
Poppyseed	500 ,,
Groundnuts	277 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	128,788 ,,
Myrabollams	2,893 ,,
Cottonseed	10,736 ,,
Mowrasseed	658 ,,
Gram	752 ,,
Jowar	200 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 24th 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	68 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	68 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	68 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 0 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	15 0 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 4 0	16 4 0
,, ,, Thin	14 8 0	15 4 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	95 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	....
,, Black	80 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	18 0 0	19 0 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	9 8 0	....
Barley	43 0 0	....
Castorseed	54 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. as p.	
Wheat April-May	7 13 0	
Linseed May	13 6 6	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p
Davids No. 10	1 0 2
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 0 8
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 5/8
Bank Demand	2 0 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2 1 1/4
Fcs. Demand	156
American Dollars	238
Hongkong ,, ...	205
Shanghai	314
Japan	116
Singapore	115½

Market Steady.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay Sept. 24th

Total up-to-date.

Cash Certificates Rs. 3,812-0 — Rs. 2,59,405-12

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 25-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/0 11/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1 3/16.
D. D. on France 375.
Credit Msd/a 392.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 118.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 112.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs .230.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 115/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74/8.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed stronger.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,785, Swan 790, Simplex 705, Shapurji 240, Madhowji 3,65, By. Dyeing 1,775, By. Uniteds 1,170, Cen. India 2,780, Currimbhoy 512/8, David 870, Fazulbhoy 985, Century 567/8, Colaba 2,315, Crescent 280, Finlay 775, Ind. Malwa 332/8, Kastoorchand 1,330, Kohinoor 1,820, Cen. Mining 36, Katni Ord 325, Katni Defd 1,660, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Ord 227/8, Tata Defd 1,150, Tata Bank 71, Tata Oil 310, Alcock 887/8, By. Burma 1,017/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 24/8, By. Tramway 822/8, By. Steam 487/8, Tata Hydro: 1,335, New India Insurance 39 pr, Scindia Steam 24/8 pr, Jupiter Insurance 18 pr, Vulcan Insurance 3 pr.

An Agra message states:—The other morning when mails were opened at the Agra Post Office, five valuable insured letters were found missing from the registered bag received from the Railway Mail Service section, which runs between Jhansi and Agra. Departmental and police enquiries are proceeding. No clue has yet been discovered.

"INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whatever may be the net outcome of the labours of our Representatives in England, the fact that even at such a critical moment in our political history, they could not alleviate, will ever remain a reproach to us. A parallel to this could only be found in Irish politics. Even with that glaring instance of the danger of disunion before them which of the parties was responsible for making union impossible, is a question in which the whole of India is interested. At the beginning, from the writings of Mrs. Besant in "New India", the Moderates who did not care to attend the meeting which she had organized to bring about a union, seemed to be responsible, she went even so far as to throw the whole blame on one individual, Mr. N. N. Samarth. As his attitude towards some leaders forming the Congress Deputation is well-known in India, the news did not cause any surprise. Later, the wind veered round and the writings in "New India", the "Servant of India" and other papers gave us an impression that the blame lay on the Congress Deputation.

This put a different complexion, on the situation, because of all Deputations the duty of bringing about a union, notwithstanding the mandate, and putting before the Committee proposals backed by all parties and the whole nation was particularly incumbent on a Deputation which represented a national organization such as the Congress.

Those that knew Mr. V. J. Patel, could not understand how he could not realize this obvious responsibility. Therefore it was a great relief to find from Mr. Bhurgri's letter that to the very last, he did his very best to unite all and that the responsibility for the disunion is not on the shoulders of the Representatives of our National Institution. A letter just received from England more them confirms the version of Mr. Bhurgri. It says, "the necessity of presenting, if possible, a united front" was fully realized by Mr. V. J. Patel. "He proposed *in writting* to the 'Moderates', that, though the Congress Deputation was bound by the Mandate, if joint action was agreed upon, he (Mr. Patel) would wire to the All-India Congress Committee and obtain their consent to such united front." But the Moderates refused to entertain any such proposals. Even on Punjab matters they declined to act jointly with the Congress Deputation. Mr. Patel had grounds to believe that "the refusal was due, amongst other causes, to the reluctance of the Moderates to work with Mr. Tilak." When the latter came to know of this, with his usual self-abnegation, he "offered to keep himself back if the 'Moderates' would join the Congress Deputation." This proposal was taken to them. "Even then", after discussion, "the 'Moderates' decided not to join."

There is not the slightest doubt of the correctness of this version, borne out as it is by Mrs. Besant's account of her meeting.

But yet, knowing as we do the worth of those that form the Moderate Deputation, it will not do at once to form our judgment. We must wait till they return. If after then, they do not give a proper explanation, the conclusion is obvious. For, to quote again from the same letter, there is not the slightest doubt that "if we had presented a united front here (in England) we could have got something more substantial than what we now expect to get."—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th Sept. 1919.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Sept. 1919 ..		
G.I.P. Rly.	19,74,800	5,86,57,483
A.D.C. Rly.	82,000	20,76,927
B. K. Rly.	3,100	1,06,414
C.B. Rly.	4,900	1,80,944
Total ..	20,64,800	6,10,21,768
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Sept. 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly.	24,11,044	5,72,33,046
A.D.C. Rly.	93,970	20,97,975
B.K. Rly.	3,345	1,05,765
C.B. Rly.	5,055	1,60 474
Total ..	25,13,414	5,95,99,136
Inc. of G I.P. Rly.	—4,36,244	+14,23,537
Dec. A.D.C. Rly.	—11,970	—21,048
B K. Rly.	—245	—354
C.B. Ry.	—155	+20,470

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week endings 20th Sept. 1919 ..	14,100	5,54,082
Earnings for Corresponding 7 days ending 20th Sept. 1918	12,435	3,61,136
Increase or Decrease	+1,665	+1,92,946

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Sept. 1919 ..	2,400	70,448
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Sept. 1918	2,307	63,217
Increase or Decrease	+93	+7,231

Pachora Jamner Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Sept. 1919 ..	2,100	69,483
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Sept. 1918	712	18,334
Increase or Decrease	+1,388	+51,149

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st July 1919.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter as an Ordinary Member of the Madras Council.

(Continued from column 4.)

bags raisins; 2 bags onab; 4 bales piece-goods; 36 bundles skins; 3 bags copperas; 852 bags almonds; 20 bags almond kernels; 21 bags gera; 434 bags figs; 50 cases assafotida; 2 bundles cotton; 888 bags sardines.

S S Malta from Sydney, Agents M. M. and Co.:—14 hhd., 135 cases rum; 5 hhd., 29 casks whisky.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 24.

S S Aungban—Wright—Rangoon—Sept. 14.
S S Hydra—Nilsen—Bangkok—Sept. 3.
S S Massilia—Walter—Liverpool—August 31.
S S Mandala—Swansen—Calcutta—Sept. 15.
S S City of York—McKeller—Karachi, September 22.
S S Ethelwolf—Drakeford—Constantinople September 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.

S S City of York—McKeller—Plymouth and Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances, yesterday:—
S S Hjelfjord—Lydersan—Antwerp
S S Olympia—Alder—Marseilles and Livrpool.
S S Khosrou—Chamnont—Jeddah, etc.

The following vessels began to load, yesterday:—
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah
Steamer Ethelwolf for Hull
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chanda for Calcutta.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Aungban, 3,005 tons, Captain A. S. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on 14th instant.

S S Hydra:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Hydra, 823 tons, Captain S. Nilsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and silk raw, which port she had left on 3rd instant.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,251 tons, Captain W. J. Walter, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and 55 passengers, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mandala, 5,189 tons, Captain C. J. Swansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th instant.

S S City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, Captain J. McKellar, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 22nd instant.

S S Ethelwolf:—The K. N. Coy's steamer Ethelwolf, 2,814 tons, Captain C. E. Drakeford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Constantinople, with ballast, which port she had left on 6th instant.

S S Hjelfjord:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Hjeltfjord, 2,146 tons, Captain L. Lyderson, will said to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain H. Alder, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 40 passengers.

S S Khosrou:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Khosrou, 2,421 tons, Captain F. L. Chanmont, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Jeddah via Aden, Swakim and Port Sudan, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The O S K steamer Bushu Maru (Eastward bound), left Port Said, on the 22nd instant, for Bombay via Suez and Djibouti.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 25th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall	Hull	26-9-19		..Graham & Co
O & R				
Severenmeda	Hull	N F		..Graham & Co
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19		.W & A G & Co
P Khosron .	Jedah	N F		..T M & Co
H Bahrein...	Aden	N F		...T M & Co
Offside				
Utopia ...	N F	N F		...H S Shushtary & Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F		...M M & Co
L Perrace ...	S F	N F		...M M & Co
Offside				
N Hjeltefjord	Antwerp	25-9-19		..T M & Co
O Sodegaura Maru	S F	N F		A M Jeewanjee
P Greleden.	London	N F		...Graham & Co
Q Vergemere	N F	N F		...Omar Ffg & Engrg. Works Co
Offside				
Q War Loch	N F	N F		..Sir R I M

HARBOUR WALL

Kaveri ..	N F	N F	...K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	N F	N F	...K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	...K N & Co
Poonani ...	N F	N F	...K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	N F	N F	...K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe	N F		..N Y Kaisha
3 Koweit ...				
5 Porto do..	Genoa	2-10-19		..M Italian
5 Bandra..	P Gulf	N F		...st m & Co
8 Ravenrock	N F	N F		...Dir R I M
12 & 13 Taroba..	E S Ports	25-9-19		..M M & Co
16 Kamra ...	N F	N F		...M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

5 Queda ..	Rangoon	27-9-19		..M M & Co
6 malta ..	London	27-9-19		...M M & Co
7 Olympia.	Liverpool	25-9-19		...Graham & Co
10 Bradenburg	London	N F		...Graham & Co
Offside				
10 Varsova .	Busra	29-9-19		..M M & Co
11 Kashmir .	Calcutta	26-9-19		...M M & Co
12 Querimba	Rangoon	26-9-19		...M M & Co
13 Cooeyanna	Busra	26-9-19		...M M & Co
Offside				
18 Rio Pardo	London	N F		...M M & Co
16 Barjora ..	Busra	25-9-19		...M M & Co
17 Ellora ..	Busra	25-9-19		...M M & Co
Jetty Baroda	N F	N F		...M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Omaro ...	N F	N F		A Asbdown & Co

EXPORT.

Sept. 24.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton J. Narandas and Co.; 1,000 cwts myrabolam Odhavjee Govindjee and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—54 bales silk waste Volkart Bros.

S S Begona No. 2 for Marseilles:—5,400 cwts groundnuts Maurice Ries and Ses Fills; 399 cwts coffee, 1590 cwts turmerie, 112 cwts dry ginger Esmail Dossa and Co.

S S Malta for London:—96 cwts chutney Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 90 cwts chutney N. K. Jussawalla; 70 cwts chutney A. E. Daver; 2 cases quinine sulph. The Mercantile Bank of India.

S S Elswick Hall for Hull:—3,000 cwts cotton seed A. Durst.

S S Ethelwolf for Hull:—2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.; 8,422 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Porto-de-Alessandretta for Genoa:—157 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 425 bales coir yarn Kirkpatrick and Co.; 30 bales, 187 cwts paper Peiree Leslie and Co.

S S Totomi Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas; 87 cwts colombo roots, 19 cwts gum kathira M. H. Dehdashti.

S S Sodegaura Maru for Hongkong:—90 cwts jardaloo Allibhoy Chogla and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 24.

S S Porto-de-Alessandretta from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—23 bales, 71 cases cotton goods; 30 casks tartarie acid; 2 cases sample of medicine; 2 cases sample of wine and sugar; 195 bags gum; 57 bags seeds; 25 bales cotton yarn; 10,695 pieces marble tiles; 622 slabs marble; 5,922 bags almonds; 750 bags sulphus; 60 b/s pomice; 38 b/s tobacco; 44 pack gum Arabic.

S S Martinique from Bangkok, Agents Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co.:—218 pieces teak square logs; 107,489 pieces teak conversions.

S S Barjora from Busreh via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—6 nong empty gas cylinders; 36 bundles wool; 14 tins pearls; 19 crts. pomgranates; 17 jattas tobacco; 5 bundles, 44 bales carpets; 2,585 baskets, 4,346 bags, 547 boxes, 168 mat baskets, 1,391 jattas dates; 44 bundles, 15 cases attari; 579 bags, 75 jattas gum; 22 bags, 9 cases gum tragakanth; 116

(Continued in column 8.)

REVISION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE.

NEED FOR ACCELERATION OF BUSINESS.

MR. SETHNA'S MOTION IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday, when there was a long discussion on a proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, regarding the rules of procedure. Among the visitors present at the meeting, was the Hon. Sir John Heaton.

OUR "HAJAMS" AND THEIR SALOONS.

The Corporation considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 6th March 1919, from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, stating that hair-dressing saloons were springing up in large numbers in the City and that thus a new danger of spreading infectious diseases arose, if sufficient attention is not paid to the cleanliness of brushes, etc., used in the saloons, that one of these diseases is known as the "barber's itch"; that other contagious diseases are likely to be communicated from one person to another if the same implements are used in the case of all; and that in Europe and America the authorities compel hair-dressers to thoroughly disinfect all instruments and brushes immediately after use, suggesting that similar requirements should be enforced by the Municipality and that hair-dressers should be required to obtain a Municipal license.

The Commissioner in his report outlined the legislation in force on the matter in Paris and elsewhere and quoted passages from such legislation, giving details of the control exercised on the barbers' operations. The Commissioner recommended that an application should be made to Government to pass a short addition to the Municipal Act, so as to control the shaving operations in the City.

Dr. DeMonte proposed and Col. Gidney seconded: "That with reference to the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of bringing under Municipal control hair-cutting or shaving operations carried on in the City, the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for the amendment of para. 4 of schedule "M" of the Municipal Act, so as to include therein hair-cutting or shaving operations carried on as a trade, either in hair-dressing saloons, barbers' shop, or on streets or elsewhere."

Mr. Mirza M. A. Khan moved an amendment leaving out the word "elsewhere."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved another amendment leaving out the words "or streets or elsewhere."

Mr. Mody's amendment was carried.

REVISION OF PROCEDURE.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved:—"That the following be added as rule No. 10B to the rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—'It shall be competent for any member at the close of any speech to move, without debate, 'that the question be now put,' and the motion if seconded shall,—unless it shall appear to the President, that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of the minority,—be put forthwith. Should the motion be carried, the motion or amendment or amendments under debate shall be at once put.'"

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said they had been lagging behind a great deal in respect of their work on account of their wasting on occasions their time over very insignificant and frivolous matters. It was to check this waste of time that he was asking them to adopt his motion. Some time ago His Excellency the Governor at the Municipal dinner given by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the then President, told them that it had not been many years since a revision of procedure was found necessary in the House of Commons, and his Excellency had suggested that the Bombay Municipal Corporation might also find it necessary to avoid delays by a revision of their procedure.

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Sethna said that if his motion was carried it would avoid the considerable delays that occurred under the existing rules of procedure. The number of the Corporation members, under the contemplated revision of their constitution, was likely to increase to 100, and if they then kept on talking at the present rate there was no doubt that considerably more time than at present would be taken up with the consequent result that the Corporation's business would suffer in a greater degree by longer delays.

INDIA'S PREMIER MUNICIPALITY—A "TALKING MACHINE"!

The Corporation had been referred to in some quarters as a "talking machine." If that description were applied to them when they devoted a long time to a discussion of the Budget or the question of the duplication or triplication of the Tansa Main or such other questions, then he would say the application of that expression to them was undeserved. But there had been many occasions in the past when they had wasted their time by an unnecessarily lengthy discussion of extremely trivial matters. They were a deliberative body and they must talk-but there must be a sense of proportion. The motion would enable them to get rid of further discussion when they thought a matter had been quite adequately discussed. It had been adopted in many countries. It was adopted by the House of Commons first in 1882. The Corporation's labours were increasing yearly, and if they did not adopt some such motion as the one he had put before them they would hardly be able to cope with that fast increasing amount of work. If they turned to a recent instance they found that though they were nearing the end of September they had neither finished the September nor even the August agenda yet If they wished to attain a quick dispatch of business then it was necessary to adopt the proposition he had placed before them.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia congratulated the Hon. Mr. Sethna on the able manner in which he had put the proposition before them.

DR. BATLIWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala was of opinion that the subject matter of the proposition should be considered in all its aspects, and he therefore moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee of the Corporation.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, seconded the amendment.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said the effect of adopting the original proposition would be to members. They were a deliberative and an executive body, and they must adequ discuss questions to come to a right decis He moved the following amendment:—

DR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

"That it shall be competent for the Preside to move, without debate, that the question now put, after a debate on a question ha lasted for at least an hour or earlier if more than six members have already taken part in it, unless it shall appear to the President that there is an infringement of the rights of the minority. Should the motion from the Chair be carried by a majority in which no less than 25 members have given their assent, the original proposition or any amendment or amendments thereon shall be put forthwith to the vote. This rule is not applicable to budget items or any matter involving an expenditure of ten thousand rupees and more."

DR. SUKHIA CITES FACTS AND FIGURES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the amendment, said the original proposition was nothing but an attempt to gag members. They had heard a lot about the Corporation's time having been wasted. Nothing of the kind had however happened. He quoted the number of meetings held and of the items disposed of during recent years to show that on an average they had taken only 6 minutes per item in 1913-14, 7 per item in 1914-15, 7 in 1915-16, 8 in 1917-18 and 10 in 1918-19. During the current year upto August they had disposed of 580 items at 34 meetings and the average duration of these meetings being reckoned at two hours, they had devoted only 7 minutes per item on an average. Did they call this a waste of time? And were they going to cut down even this 7 minutes of discussion per item? If they did so, they might as well propose that there, should be no discussion at all (laughter) and that a member should get up from his seat like "the Jack in the Box," and sit down immediately after moving a proposition without saying anything in support of it! It was no use bringing in the instance of the London County Council.

It was both a deliberative and an executive body, while this Corporation was only a deliberative body.

The Bombay Corporation was a deliberative body and they must adequately discuss questions brought before them. They already had the time limit and where was the necessity of having a closure? The original proposition if carried would gag members and he appealed to the Corporation to throw it out.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th September, 1919, was 29.252 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 5-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Lucknow telegram states:—In the case in which Mr. C. A. Donaldson met his death as the result of a shooting accident at Aigain on 14th July under circumstances already reported, Mr. C. E. Rath who made a statement to the Deputy Commissioner of Unao on that occasion, has now received intimation that proceedings against him have been closed and that the bail bond cancelled. The Deputy Commissioner adds that death of Mr. Donaldson was due to a pure accident.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic designs of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P., GUARANTEE GIVEN.

RACING AT POONA.

3RD DAY SECOND MEETING:

WILLIAM WINS THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA Sept. 24.

As the big meeting is drawing to a close, the enthusiasm of the racing fraternity is waxing stronger. Racing is such an attraction now, that only a great calamity will prevent its devotees from attending. In such uncertain weather, it was feared that the attendance would fall off, but in spite of its being a mid-week meeting, and the fear of a wet day, the assembly was as large as ever. The members' stand, however, was not well patronized, this may be due to the fact that the members prefer to occupy the public stand and desert their own. The weather behaved well, till the sixth race, when a violent thunderstorm blew and spoilt the two subsequent events, the last of which had to be abandoned. This race, we are informed, will be run as the first race on Saturday next.

A funny incident which caused a good deal of merriment took place after the horses had passed the post in the sixth race. At that moment the storm was raging in all its fury and probably the vivid flashes of lightning and the awful peals of thunder must have terrified a bull, who charged passed the winning behind the horses. The weather had cast a gloom over the whole proceeding and this incident enlivened a good deal the moods of the assembly.

We are sorry to record that Brown injured his foot in the 5th race by being jammed against the rails. Walker has arrived in Poona and was unluckly in being beaten on Rosemorder. He has had a very successful season in Calcutta, where he won many races.

The first event on the card was the Sholapur Plate of 1½ miles for Arabs in the 2nd Division. In this race Red Prince started favourite, Amir Aswad, All Joy and Cessation had their supporters. This was a fine race and a most exciting finish was witnessed between Morris, Trenoweth and Ruiz. Cessation just won by the short margin of head and a short head separated second and third. It is needless to add that Morris, who has been riding most conspicuously at Poona this season, gave one the impression that he is a capable jockey on a good animal. It will be remembered that in the Governor's Cup Race, Cessation and Amir Aswad ran prominently during the greater part of the journey and then petered away. The distance was too long for these two animals.

We are informed that even on wet days races will continue to take place as the course has been well drained and there is no fear of meetings being held back.

In the Ripon Plate (1½ miles) which followed eleven third class horses started. Rosemorder was considered the best candidate in this field and many did not fancy Gipsey's Advice with her weight on the rather heavy course. But her stable connections backed her with confidence and she won pretty comfortably from Rosemorder. Decorum was a couple of lengths behind the second horse. Gipsy's Advice has improved wonderfully since the last Bombay season where she was unable to beat a field as this with 8 stone.

The Chester Plate of 5 furlongs for horses in the 2nd division was considered a one horse race for Dorania. Though she won it it was not an easy affair for her as Stop Watch stuck to her heels and gave her backers a good deal of anxiety. It was fortunate for the backers of Dorania that she lasted to win by a short head. This mare is undoubtedly a different class animal who will even do well in first class company. Rumours have it that she beats Verge on the track.

The Aga Shamshudin Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 1st Division was the fourth event of the day and also the most important one. Waynflete and Giacomi declined. As William the Beau, who won the Western India Stakes as he liked the other day only received 6 pounds penalty for winning so handsomely that day, was again let loose in this race, it was a foregone conclusion that he would meet with no opposition. The poor odd the totalizator paid on him will show what a hot favourite he was. He beat Oros easily, whose weight has only been decreased by ounces. We will reserve our comment on the performances of William the Beau and his handicapping for our retrospect, when we shall show that this horse is the luckiest of all the horses in the first division. It will be remembered that last year we drew attention to the leniency with which this horse is treated by the handicapper and we shall prove that in all big handicap races he receives the most favourable treatment in which the chances of other horses are out of question. *A tantot.*

Only five started in the Steward's Plate of 1½ miles. As Mr. Goculdass' stable was carrying everything before it, the public rightly thought that Cherry And Black would win; he was made a hot favourite and just missed being there by a neck. Zefus was well-ridden by young Northmore. Braga has no business to be in second class.

The previous misfire did not deter the public from going plump on Mentor, as his handicap was a mere nothing considering his last performances. He won comfortably from Nizam-ul-Mulk. Poor Khundil placed third, he shall be punished for this, as he will be given the Duke's Nose to carry till the end of the next Bombay season. This race was run in a thunderstorm.

The last race of the day was abandoned owing to heavy rains. It was the Dhond Plate in which we found Innocence, who has won a race after three seasons, handicapped at 9-5, that is to say, 11 pounds for his temerity in winning the other day in moderate company. What a contrast to William the Beau, who gets 4 lbs. reduced for running nowhere in a race and get only six pounds after winning a big event! A horse that had already won some big events in Bombay, last season, and also in Calcutta not to mention in Poona last year.

We are sorry to draw attention to the unblushing profiteering in the race special. We have a bill in our possession of a tin of hundred Abdullah cigarettes, for which Rs. 10 was charged. The same cigarettes can be purchased in Bombay for Rs. 4. The other day we were cahrged 8 annas for a small bottle of soda. It is time that a check is exercised over this sort of thing as we found some people rightly very indignant about this.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION, 9-3, Morris 1
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' AMIR ASWAD, 8-11, Trenoweth 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RED PRINCE, 8-9, Ruiz 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PALERMO, 8-4, Rose. 4
Did not run:—Golshan, Quantity.

The Race.—From a good start Cessation showed the way to Red Prince and Amir Aswad, with Winning Post also prominent, they raced in this order from 1½ mile post to the turn where Cessation held on to the rails with Amir Aswad in difficulties, and Red Prince and Palermo on the outside, a beautiful race resulted, the four were practically inseparable, Cessation winning amidst excitement by a head, short head, short head.

Time:—2 min. 22 3-5 secs.
Favourite:—Red Prince.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80/8; places Rs. 30/8, Rs. 28/8 and Rs. 21.
Trainer:—Mahomed Khailan.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 9-10, J. Flynn 1
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's ROSEMORDER, 8-4, Walker 2
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's DECORUM, 8-1, Rose. 3
Mr. Pine's JAPANESE PINE, 7-8, Harrison. 4
Did not run:—Stageland.

The Race.—Japanese Pine jumped out of the barrier as soon as they were released, showing the way to Rosemorder and Gipsy's Advice the rest of the field was following in file, at the 2 furlong Japanese Pine still held the lead and she entered the straight pursued by Rosemorder and Gipsy's Advice, she was collared, in front of the second stands by Rosemorder and Gipsy's Advice, the latter forged ahead beating Rosemorder in the last few strides Decorum came with a late rush securing third place. Won by ¾ length, 2 length, 1½ length.

Time: 2 min. 11 3-5 secs.
Favourite:—Rosemorder.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61/8; places Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's DORANIA, 8-4, J. Flynn 1
Mr. Downes' STOP WATCH, 7-2, Biglands. 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's REDSPEAR, 8-13, Trenoweth 3
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's FINE TROUT, 7-2, Rose 4
Did not run:—Fire Finch, Nerissa.

The Race.—From a straggling start Stop Watch moved fast, with Fine Trout second, and Dorania third, Redspear, was second last, this order was maintained till near home when Dorania improved her position and coming out joined Stop Watch, the pair were abreast right down the straight, a great race was witnessed Dorania securing the verdict by a short head 2½ lengths, 1 length. Redspear managed to get third place.

Time:—1 min. 1 4-5 secs.
Favourite:—Dorania.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19; places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 105 and Rs. 26/8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 8-6, J. Flynn 1
Mr. T. M. Thadden's OROS, 8-10, Ruiz ... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' BARONVALE, 7-9 Purtoosingh 3
Did not run:—Waynflete, Giacomi.

The Race.—They were sent away on even terms when Oros and Charcoal were the only pacemakers, William The Beau was lying third, Little Nan fourth. From the 1 mile post to the turn the order was unchanged, on the straight Oros on the rails; Charcoal on the inside and William The Beau on the outside were locked up, a great race was seen it was difficult to tell what would win William The Beau after a desperate fight won on the post by ¾ length, ½ length, ½ length. Baronvale turned up on the scene at the last moment.

Time:—1 min. 40 4-5 secs.
Favourites:—William The Beau, Charcoal and Oros.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26/8; places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 26.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Nadir Garda's ZEFUS, 7-1, Northmore 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' CHERRY AND BLACK, 8-4, J. Flynn 2
Mr. T. M. Thadden's MISRI LAL, 8-0, Grace 3
Capt. P. Bouvet's BRAGA, 7-0, Biglands. 4
Did not run:—Cyanite, Country Lad, Royal Band.

The Race.—This small field started before the stands and giving endless trouble before being sent away, Zefus was striding in front of Braga II and Kinsale, this order was maintained from 1½ mile post to the 4 furlong post where Braga and Kinsale retired, Zefus still held out and entered the straight with Cherry And Black in immediate pursuit, an exciting race ended in a victory for Zefus, by a neck, 4 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 36 3-5 secs
Favourite:—Cherry And Black.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 86; places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. .....
Trainer:—C. Bleach.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR, 7-8, Harrison 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-9, S. Meekings 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL, 8-8, Ruiz 3
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's FERRY BOAT, 7-12 cd. 7-13, McPherson 4
Did not run:—Dartmoor, Zuheir, Amir Aswad.

The Race.—A blinding thunderstorm heralded the start of this race, the colours of all horses were lost in pouring rain and sharp flashes of lightning, when they turned into the straight Mentor was in front followed by Nizam-ul-Mulk on the rails, and Khundil and Ferry Boat on the outside, they seemed to have run in this order from the start. The gloom was dispelled by a humourous incident, a bullock cantered past the post after the horses had passed. No distances given.

No time taken.
Favourite:—Rose Hill.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36/8; places Rs. 46, Rs. 36/8 and Rs. 34/8.
Trainer:—A Hoyt.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Last race not run owing to the heavy rain, it was postponed for the meeting on Saturday.

DASKROI COURT BURNING CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

To-day the first Tribunal recorded statement of the three accused concerned in the Daskroi Mamlatdar's court bursing case. Charges were framed against them under Sections 147, 149 and 436.

Then the Sub-Registrar's office burning case was taken up. There were four accused represented by Messrs. Harilal Parakh, Mahomed Nazir, Shaikh Solanki and Jayentilal Thakore, pleaders, the prosecution withdrew the charges against accused Ratna who was discharged.

Mr. Dahyabhoy Sub-Registrar gave evidence in regard to the burning of furniture etcetra valued at Rs. 1,500.

Khan Saheb Khursedji Mistry assistant Engineer deposed that by the burning of the building by fire the Government suffered a loss of Rs. 10,366. Two more prosecution witnesses were examined and court framed charges under Sections 436, 146, 149. Defence gave 20 names of witnesses.

CALCUTTA ENTERPRISE.

Attention is drawn to advertisements appearing elsewhere regarding the Calcutta Cotton Mills and the Calcutta Industrial Bank promoted by the Marwari Industrial Agency of Calcutta.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH OFFICER,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the Report of the proceedings of the Monday meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I find an entirely incorrect version of what I said regarding the appointment of Dr. Kishorilal Choudhri. While advocating the appointment of Dr. Chaudhri I distinctly mentioned that compared to the merits of Dr. Sandilands, Dr. Chaudhri was nowhere. I objected to the appointment of Dr. Sandilands solely on the ground of his age and not at all on the ground of his qualifications. I gladly supported Dr. Sukhia because in my view the qualifications of Dr. Chaudhri were, besides his young age, quite sufficient to justify the Corporation to give him a fair trial. Mr. J. A. Wadia, in his speech distinctly alluded to the fair attitude I had taken in the matter.

Kindly oblige me by inserting this explanation in your valued paper.—Yours etc.,

B. N. MOTIVALA.

A Notification issued by the Government of India, dated Simla, the 6th September, 1919, prohibits the importation into British India from all destinations, except the United Kingdom, of the following articles:—

All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dye-stuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dye-stuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, drugs in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

FIRST INDIAN DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

RIGHTHAND MAN OF MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved:—

"That with reference to Corporation resolution dated 22nd September 1919, the Standing Committee place on record their gratification at the appointment of Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, as Deputy Commissioner, and they wish to give expression to the high sense of appreciation of the eminent service rendered by Mr. Masani to the Corporation and the Standing Committee during his tenure of office; that Mr. Masani be authorized to assume charge of the new office on or after the 25th instant as may be found convenient and that Mr. A. A. Moulvi, Assistant Municipal Secretary, be appointed *sub. pro tem.* Municipal Secretary during the period of Mr. Masani's appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner."

Sir Sassoon said though they were sorry to lose the presence of Mr. Masani from their meetings they were happy that his services would still be available to the Municipality.

Mr. H. P. Mody, seconding the proposition, said that if Mr. Masani had been the right-hand man of successive Presidents of Corporations and Chairman of Standing Committees it was truer still in the case of new members of the Corporation. The Corporation and the Standing Committee had undoubtedly sustained a great loss by Mr. Masani's transfer to another sphere of municipal activities, for while Presidents and Chairmen and Commissioners left their office one after another, the Secretary was a permanent Municipal official and it was to him that they looked for the preservation of the prestige and traditions and dignity of the Corporation. And they knew how well Mr. Masani had acquitted himself in that respect. If they permitted Mr. Masani to go away from their midst it was because they wanted an Indian of his great capacity and attainments to fill the high position, newly created, of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. Mr. R. B. Mantri, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, Dr. M. C. Javle, Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha, Mr. Mirza, M. A. Khan, and Dr. D. A. D'Monte also spoke in highly appreciative terms of Mr. Masani's services to the Municipality and his attainments.

PHILOSOPHER AND FRIEND.

The Chairman said he cordially associated himself with the mover, seconder and supporters of the proposition in all what they had said about the attainments of Mr. Masani and the value of the services rendered by him. In Mr. Masani they had had an ideal Municipal Secretary. While his comprehensive knowledge of Municipal Law and administration and of rules of procedure and debate at meetings, combined with literary ability of a high order, evoked their admiration, his modesty his pleasing manners, and his unbounded courtesy deeply endeared him to them. No wonder then that successive Presidents of the Corporation and Chairmen of the Standing Committee (including the speaker) as well as many Councillors had found in him a reliable guide, philosopher and friend. For his promotion to the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner for which he was eminently qualified he (the speaker) did not know whether he should congratulate him or the Municipal Commissioner but he was sure a man of his (Mr. Masani's) attainments and experience would make his mark anywhere.

The proposition was carried amidst applause.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

To-day before the Second Special Tribunal trying the Vadod Wire Cutting case witnesses Kesrising Himatsing, Bailiff in the Small Causes Court, Nadiad, Becharbhai Harising and Jeena Kalyansing both of Marida a village in the Nadiad Taluka were examined in defence of accused No. 16. There witnesses deposed that accused No. 16 had gone to Marida in company of one Mansing to arrange for the betrothal of one Babil, on the 12th April. They passed their night at Marida and left it for Vadod on the morning of the 13th April. Then Jatashanker Bhaishanker, witness in defence of accused No. 6, was examined. He deposed that he was a Gumasta with accused No. 6. He said there was no meeting of the Home Rule League nor was there any meeting at Paravadi ever held either on 11th or 12th April. Chhotalal Nathuram a school master at Vadod deposed to the fact that there was no meeting nor any lecture at Paravadi either on the 11th or 12th April. His school was open on the 11th April. The hartal on the 11th ended on the 12th at about 11 a.m. He saw the shops kept open while he was going to school. The cross-examination being over, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The Second Special Tribunal trying The Vadad Wire Cutting Case, reassembled this morning and proceeded with the hearing of the evidence of Gobarsing Jethsing, Police Sub-Inspector, Mahudha, Kaira District. In proving an alibi, the witness deposed that accused No. 16, Gagji Bhimji had come to Mahudha on the 10th and 11th April to arrange the betwothal of one Babli, the daughter of deceased Bharat Jeebhai, a Garasia of Mahudha. Trimbaklal Amritlal, Station Master, Mahudha, and Chandulal Maganlal, Coaching Clerk, Nadiad Station, were formal witnesses who deposed by referring to their ticket-issue books that on 12th April that no tickets were issued either from Mahudha or from Nadiad to Navli. Mansing Fatesing was the next witness who narrated the circumstances of the betrothal of Babli, how they saw the Mahudha Fouzdar, how they consulted him about the bridegroom and finally how they went to Marida and saw one Becharsing, a school-master in connection with the betrothal.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RAI BAHADUR BRIJMOHANLALL SAHEB.—Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Saheb, Retired District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, died at Katra-nil, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, on 20th September, 1919, 13 days after an operation in the leg for "Gangrene". Deeply mourned by his sons Indarnarayen and Moolnarayen.

CITY'S TOLL.

The total mortality from all causes in the City of Bombay, on Tuesday, was 151, as against 392 on the corresponding day of last year and 87, the year before last.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch, Social Service League, Mr. G. S. Kale will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Education", on 28th instant, at 5-30 p.m., in the Hall of Parel Branch, Social Service League, Bombay.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Full rate 2¼ days; Deferred 3½ days.

London to Bombay.—Full rate 16 hours; Deferred 1½ days.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WED. THE 24th OF SEPT. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (23rd)	93.2 83.4	84	..	0	..	—0.01
Jask	92.2 77.3	89	..	0	..	—0.08
Muskat	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	93.5 82.6	74	..	0	..	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.8 75.6	54	..	7.95	+3.18	
Kawalpindi	93.7 65.5	71	..	36.16	+14.68	
Lahore	98.7 72.2	66	..	16.67	+2.66	
Hissar	98.0 71.4	66	..	8.33	—2.66	
Ambala	99.0 69.0	64	..	19.98	—8.25	
Delhi	95.4 79.2	59	..	18.44	—0.09	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.4 78.2	60	..	28.61	+5.99	
Mainpuri	95.4 14.9	73	..	22.41	+0.28	
Jhansi	95.1 76.7	71	..	50.89	+19.13	
Cawnpore	94.2 78.2	76	0.01	38.69	+2.58	
Allahabad	93.7 77.9	75	..	31.54	—1.15	
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.1 75.0	51	..	0.90	—1.97	
Karachi	84.0 76.6	78	..	2.32	—8.60	
Ajmer	90.8 72.5	63	..	12.70	—4.98	
Jaipur	99.5 73.2	61	..	24.78	+1.84	
Kotah	91.3 76.6	64	..	35.36	+1.22	
Mount Abu	76.0 65.4	68	..	20.27	+24.56	
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0 74.5	82	0.25	13.69	+0.37	
Dwarka	86.3 77.7	84	..	9.88	—3.64	
Veraval	84.6 76.0	84	..	12.46	—4.77	
Rajkot	91.8 77.4	69	..	30.59	+5.67	
Bhavnagar Para	94.0 77.4	75	..	12.80	—7.51	
Surat	95.0 77.7	81	0.02	34.99	—3.44	
Ahmedabad	96.9 79.1	76	..	27.26	—0.84	
Deesa	96.8 74.9	80	0.48	44.69	+23.28	
Neemuch	88.8 72.5	73	..	26.20	+0.81	
Indore	89.1 72.1	84	0.11	48.56	+14.05	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8 76.8	76	..	71.47	+28.80	
Saugor	89.6 73.8	77	..	56.84	+16.40	
Hosangabad	91.2 74.2	85	..	62.14	+18.05	
Khandwa	93.8 73.1	81	..	35.20	—0.65	
Akola	95.9 75.8	78	..	23.56	—2.60	
Amraoti	96.3 76.9	72	..	19.86	—7.64	
Nagpur	95.1 75.9	70	0.02	44.20	+8.15	
Chanda	94.3 76.8	77	..	38.97	—11.61	
Raipur	92.5 76.9	74	..	53.93	+10.70	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.0 76.4	93	0.62	61.65	—4.92	
Ratnagiri	86.5 78.1	82	..	88.61	—9.42	
Marmugoa	86.9 ..	92	..	53.88	—1.76	
Karwar	86.9 75.0	94	0.11	97.19	—10.75	
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8 71.2	75	..	16.75	+0.87	
Ahmednagar	88.4 70.5	75	..	15.45	—1.41	
Poona	88.5 70.9	84	..	17.00	—2.47	
Sholapur	91.0 72.0	72	..	10.88	—0.25	
Bijapur	87.8 71.8	80	0.48	11.46	—1.53	
Belgaum	81.8 67.9	90	0.28	21.82	—6.53	
Aurangabad	90.5 74.0	68	..	16.16	—6.65	
Nizamabad(Indur)	92.7 74.1	71	..	23.99	—11.20	
Hyderabad	87.5 73.2	80	1.31	20.19	—5.45	
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9 75.2	85	0.08	86.30	—20.33	
Calicut	85.8 75.2	94	4.73	74.91	—12.34	
Cochin	83.4 74.7	84	0.11	69.04	—1.51	
Colombo	83.1 75.0	80	0.86	25.87	+5.70	
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1 78.2	69	..	16.42	—6.05	
Bellary	91.1 74.7	77	0.09	8.50	—1.67	
Cuddapah	96.4 70.3	66	..	8.85	—2.45	
Madras	89.7 78.0	87	0.16	15.34	+0.72	
Bangalore	88.3 66.8	90	..	17.52	—0.11	
Coimbatore	90.9 72.1	83	0.76	4.54	—0.82	
Trichinopoly	92.6 73.4	89	0.51	11.57	+1.03	
Rosapatam	85.1 75.4	86	0.05	10.72	+1.05	

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 25th September, 1919.

LORD CURZON'S EXPLANATION

In the course of his speech at the Government banquet to the Persian Foreign Minister in London, Lord Curzon, the auther of the Anglo-Persian treaty, defended it from the recent onslaught in the Press. He contended vigorously that the treaty in no way contravened the liberties of Persia. He argued that during the recent negotiations Britain and Persia acted as free agents and that no sort of pressure was used to force Persia to submit to the treaty. We in fact owe it to Lord Curzon himself, as he says, that the independence and integrity of Persia are recognized in the "most categorical manner" in the treaty. He emphasised that the independence of Persia was a British as well as a Persian interest. It was not merely as a buffer state that Britain wanted Persia on her frontier but as a bulwark for the peace of the world. There was no question of any veiled protectorate; even if Persia desired it, Britain would not assume the responsibility. Britain did not want any mandate for Persia and would not accept one even were it offered. She wanted to treat Persia on an equal footing as an equal partner. It is difficult to see, however, how Britain in any case could have asked for a mandate for Persia even had there been any such desire. Persia was a neutral and independent country; she was not *res nullius* and she was not fighting against the Allies. What was then the object of Britain in concluding the treaty? It was merely, according to Lord Curzon, to provide expert assistance and financial aid to Persia to enable her to carve out her fortunes as an independent and living country. Britain did not want to Anglicise, Europeanise or Indianise Persia. Lord Curzon regards the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 as dead; it would have been decidedly better if it had been categorically denounced in the treaty itself. We are glad that Lord Curzon realises the necessity of keeping Persia, one of the few surviving Mahomedan states, powerful.

It remains to be seen how far his attempt to show that the Anglo-Persian treaty does not at all prejudice the interests of Persia will satisfy or convince his critics, though, as a consummate master of words, he has put the case for the treaty in the best light possible without for a moment letting his hearers forget that it was his own great achievement. His critics will ask whether Britain's influence would not be paramount in Persia henceforth, whether Persia will not have to depend solely on Britain's help in money and men, whether she will be at liberty to deal with foreign nations and whether, with British experts and British officers in all the high and responsible posts "with wide powers," Britain's voice and Britain's interests would not be supreme. His critics will not deny that Persia stands in need of external assistance, but they will ask whether, as a price of this assistance, concessions of a far-reaching character and intimate association with the internal management of a country should be sought. Ardent Persian patriots do not decry foreign assistance; what they object to is foreign influence. Britain's constant care will have to be to see vigilantly that domination of the country is not sought by her local agents. She will have to be on the constant watch to see that men on the spot do not place her in an invidious position, committing her to increasing interference in Persian affairs. When a powerful country deals with a weaker one, every vigilance is necessary to prevent any unconscious, though not formal, absorption. Lord Curzon resented the suggestion of a veiled protectorate and spoke warmly protesting Britain's good faith concerning Persia. Britain's honour is pledged to secure that what begins as a disinterested aid does not entangle her deeper and deeper in the affairs of Persia. What does Persia want? In the words of Lord Curzon Persia wants guarantees for internal security and freedom from external aggression. International rivalry had much to do with the internal insecurity of Persia. With the collapse of Russia foreign aggression is a remote possibility. Lord Curzon's idea of raising a uniform force in Persia is commendable. But the force should not be officered by the British but by Persians. There can be no exception to the training of Persian officers by the British, but the Persian army must be officered by the Persians themselves. Was it not a fact that Swiss officers were imported into Persia because officers belonging to European countries with territorial ambitions would be likely to promote the interests of their own country? It is difficult to believe that the Persians, freed from foreign interference, which was their greatest curse, in days gone by, are not intelligent and capable enough to conduct the administration of their own country and that it is essential for Britain to supply competent and experienced advisers for the departments. The third need of Persia is sound finance, but why, the critics may ask, is it absolutely essential that instalments of the loan should be given only after the British financial adviser is duly installed?

Lord Curzon further sought to disarm criticism by stating that Great Britain does not claim to revise customs treaties between Persia and foreign Powers. This is not altogether consistent with clause 6 of the treaty, according to which Persia and Britain are to appoint a Joint Committee of experts for the examination and revision of the existing customs tariff with a view to its reconstruction on a basis calculated to accord with the legitimate interests of the country and promote its interests. These customs receipts are assigned for the repayment of the loan to be advanced. Does the treaty allow the Joint Committee only to revise the customs treaties between the contracting parties? So far as improvement of communications are concerned, Lord Curzon declared that Britain created no monopoly and claimed no exclusive rights to the prejudice of other powers. There is certainly no clause in the treaty definitely excluding foreign Powers. But the criterion is not whether one or more foreign Powers profit by concessions, but whether the exploitation of the country is fostered in the interests of its own people. Lord Curzon anticipates a disturbed Asia and thinks that the disappearance of the two Great Powers, Russia and Turkey (?) has left a vacuum that will take a good deal of time and toil to fill with orderly elements. The rise of Bolshevism has, according to him, introduced a new and disturbing element on the scene. The conclusion of the Anglo-Persian Agreement, he hopes, will be a stabilising force. We fervently hope that it will be and that it will in no way impair the economic and political independence of Persia. The fact that the Agreement is to be communicated to the League of Nations and that Persia is to be admitted to the League, is certainly a great safeguard against the possibility of such a disaster. But, after all, as Lord Curzon says, the real character of the treaty can be vindicated only in its actual operation. Till its actual working is seen, it is not possible for the ardent Persian patriots to be very enthusiastic about it despite Lord Curzon's flowing periods and engaging eloquence.

SIR WILLIAM'S DILEMMA.

Sir William Vincent who has introduced the Indemnity Bill is going to move two amendments to his own measure, but in taking this extraordinary procedure he hopes to wriggle out of the logic of facts in which he has enmeshed himself. The first amendment is meant to alter the preamble. Instead of saying "it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to Martial Law," the words "Martial Law has been enforced" are to be substituted. There is no substantial concession through this amendment and we are certain that the Bill is not the more acceptable for it. We confine ourselves to showing the quandary of illogicalities in which the Home Member is sinking from ankle-deep to knee-deep. According to Dicey, whose authority Sir William Vincent accepts and whose words he cited for his own purpose, Martial Law may rightly be proclaimed only on two conditions: either there must be external aggression or internal rebellion. Whether Martial Law was necessary or not, must not be argued at present, because to do that would be unfair to the Committee: this is a proposition made on an authority for whom Sir William has the most profound respect, that is, Sir William himself. The original preamble said that Martial Law was necessary and on that hypothesis, right or wrong, the Council could be asked to validate acts done in consequence—presuming that the majority concurred in the preamble predicating necessity. That was a logically consistent position, however perverse the assumption in advance of the enquiry might have been. Now what is the position? The Legislature is to keep an open mind regarding the necessity of proclaiming Martial Law or in a word, the existence of a state of rebellion. All that the members whose votes are sought are told is that "Martial Law has been enforced." But in every precedent for the Indemnity Bill which is cited, the necessity for Martial Law was never an open question with the Legislature whose votes in support of validation were sought. Either say in the height of arrogant unreason that Martial Law was necessary and then demand of the Legislature an Indemnity Act, or keep the question of necessity open, awaiting the findings of the Enquiry: there is no other logical course, because to ask for validation before the Legislature is satisfied about the need for Martial Law, or, antecedently, about the fact of rebellion, is as ridiculous as it is unheard-of. The truth of the matter is that when the presumption of rebellion is granted to be an open question subject to the findings of an Enquiry, it is absurd to transpose the intermediate function of that Enquiry to a last and purposeless position. We contend that once the Enquiry is granted, it is the logical obligation, that its findings should be awaited before fixing the terms of the Indemnity. For it is ridiculous to argue that if there had been no rebellion, all officers—and everybody is an official in the bureaucratic system!—deserve of exculpation. If the Enquiry is meant to be conducted and treated seriously, Sir William Vincent cannot kick it off to the last place, leaving the report to take the place of a worthless footnote in the page. To put the cart before the horse is a very awkward transaction, but that is precisely the cause of all these logical embarassments to the Home Member. As a system above the reach of logic and mental compunction, the Indemnity Bill may be passed by the official *bloc*. The Home Member has checkmated himself by his own arguments. And now whatever he might do, the passing of a validation act at this stage should be regarded as a monument of official obstinacy for which there is no known parallel in the history of India after the assumption of the Crown.

Notes of the Day.

Exit Koltchak!

Admiral Koltchak has renounced his right, title and interest as "Supreme Ruler" in favour of General Dennikin. Koltchak's fall once more illustrates the fate of man, for while he was putting forth the tender leaves of hope and just beginning to blossom, came the third day's frost, the killing frost. If he has warned the successor to his spurious title to fling away ambition, he may be said to have made at least one useful contribution to the restoration of Russia as a country different from what it was in the Tsarist regime. We wonder if those who have been extolling Koltchak to the skies will have a good word to say of him at the hour of departing greatness. The "Daily Chronicle", which represents Mr. Lloyd George's views, says that it is unreasonable for the Dennikin Government to be subordinate to the Siberian Government. As General Dennikin is more fortunate in his attack than Admiral Koltchak who has been hurled back over the Urals, he naturally appeals to interventionists as the winner. In the meanwhile no satisfactory explanation has come regarding the pourparlers between Lenin and Mr. Lloyd-George, as reported by Mr. Bullit. Mr. Bullit's story has the merit of being complete, however erroneous it might be. No complete account of Mr. Lloyd-George's share has been given, though he has denounced the story as grotesquely inaccurate. We do not think Mr. Lloyd-George is personally an enthusiastic interventionist, but he is not free to act for himself.

Shantung.

Though President Wilson has practically thrown up the sponge in regard to Shantung, it is least likely that China will acquiesce in the injustice or that the Associated Governments, who have taken upon themselves the task of maintaining the peace of the world, will have a quiet time of it till the grievance is redressed. Least of all will Japan herself find peaceful occupation of Shantung an easy affair. Though Reuter has been witholding from the Indian public reports concerning recent happenings in Shantung peninsula, the English papers received by the last mail publish reports of a rather disquieting character regarding the aftermath of the Shantung settlement. According to the Peking correspondent of "The Times" martial law was declared in Shantung and under cover of it the Japanese Military Governor executed certain persons and arrested students. The correspondent says that on August 27 eight hundred Chinese students spent the night at the gate of the President's palace in Peking and that the Cabinet the next day passed a resolution ordering all future students' demonstrations throughout the country to be broken up by force. In the meanwhile, the boycott against Japanese goods continues vigorously and at Shanghai and Tientsin, it is calculated that the import of Japanese commodities in July decreased by something like 70 per cent. as compared with last year. It is thus evident that not one of the parties concerned in the Shantung settlement can expect peace to accrue from it either for itself or for the Far East, if not for the world at large.

More about Sea-Power.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in supporting the loyalty resolution moved in the Viceroy's Council by Mr. B. N. Sarma the other day, spoke, according to the Associated Press, of the fabulous wealth India was able to get through the war. In eulogising the sea-power of Britain, Sir Dinshaw Wacha spoke eloquently, but there was a material omission in the report published at the time, which we hasten to make good. According to the "Gazette of India" report, the following words belong to the climax of his tribute:—"Sea-power is certainly the greatest source of England's strength, and we have seen what it has been in this war. In this connection, I heartily endorse every word my friend, the Governor of Bombay, said the other day in a speech on the subject at the University Convocation. I hope my Indian friends will never forget it is this which has given them prosperity, as well as security of life and prosperity." "With these few words," added Sir Dinshaw, "I beg to support the resolution." Sir Dinshaw needs no assurance that Indians are quite alive to the fact.

The Mastan Shah Durgah.

An advertisement published in a newspaper states that under the orders of the Commissioner of the High Court the Durgha of Husrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri situated at New Nagpada will be sold by auction today. The Mastan Tank Road was named after the tank of the same name recently filled in. The tank itself derived its name from the Mahomedan saint, Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri, who came to Bombay about a century ago, from Hanra near Baghdad and whose tomb is near the Tank and who is stated to have been born in the time of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa. The advertisement, we have been informed, has considerably agitated Moslem feelings, who are naturally concerned to know if the Judge's order for auctioning the Durgah was made after due inquiries and with a due regard to the religious susceptibilities of Moslems. We trust the Advocate-General, as the protector of religious charities, Moslem or otherwise will make proper investigation into the facts and merits of the dispute regarding this century-old charity and see if he can save it from falling into undesirable hands. If the Advocate-General has no time to do so, it is incumbent on him to move the Court to have an independent officer appointed for the purpose.

Free Primary Education in Bandra.

To the Bandra Municipality belongs the credit of being the first municipality on this side of India, in British territory at least, to go in whole-heartedly for free and compulsory primary education under the Act which came into operation last year. The administration report of the Municipality for 1918-19, contains a not unsatisfactory record of progress. As the necessary Government orders under section 3 of the Act were not received in time, the compulsory principle could not be introduced into the system and the Municipality had to content itself with only making education free. The Municipality expects, however to bring the compulsory principle in to operation from the 1st proximo or a little later. Three new schools were started during the year and the number of school-going children is stated to have risen from 880 to 1,002. It is intended to start four more day schools, and two night schools during the current year. We hope with these and other measures Bandra will strive to keep abreast of mofussil municipalities in this respect at least.

Indians need not apply.

The following advertisement has been for some time past appearing in the papers:—

Wanted.—Ten suitable young Europeans for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualification. Apply personally with testimonials between 28th September and 2nd October to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency at Poona.

May we know why it is that European parentage is laid down as the supreme qualification for these ten appointments and why it is that Indians are excluded because of their race? It is a flagrant violation of all decent principles of public service that in a case of this kind Indians are expressly excluded without reference to professional qualifications which should be the criterion of public appointment. We may be told that in these ten jobs, it is necessary to maintain what is known as the "British character" of the administration, but the Government must know that they could not play with phrases like that to the detriment of Indians beyond a certain limit. We think it scandalous that preferment on racial grounds should be so openly practised in Bombay. Will some member of the Council ask Government to explain the secret of advertisements of this kind?

PASSIVE RESISTERS IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Q. ESTION IN COMMONS.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for India whether notices have been issued by the Bombay High Court, under Section 10 of Letters Patent, against pleaders and barristers who took the pledge as passive resisters to disbar them; whether this is contrary to the declaration of His Majesty's Government that no steps would be taken to punish passive resisters; and, if so, will they indicate to the High Court that their action is undesirable?

Mr. Montagu: My hon. and gallant Friend drew my attention to this on Monday. I am in communication with the Viceroy and the Government of Bombay.—"India."

INDEMNITY BILL.

AMENDMENT FOR SELECT COMMITTEE REJECTED.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES TO BE INCREASED BY 20 CRORES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

At the question time Mr. S. Sinha asked (a) "Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following passage in the speech of the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson delivered by him on the 22nd July last as the president of the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces:—If India would have to pay a heavy bill for the Afghan war she will only be paying for the agitation against Government which influenced the Amir in his foolish enterprise'. (b) Have Government in their possession any statement made by the Amir that he was either going to invade India or had done so in view of or because of any agitation against Government by the educated classes of Indians? If so, will Government be pleased to quote the said statement or to lay it on the table. (c) If the answer be in the negative, do Government propose to inquire from the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson the basis or justification for the said observations and to embody the same in the reply to this question. If not, will Government be pleased to state their reasons. (d) Do Government propose to discourage agitation by the Indian people for constitutional reforms because the Amir or any other head of a foreign state may be able to make it a pretext for embarking on a foolish enterprise? If not, do Government propose to make a statement to that effect."

Sir William Vincent replied:—(a) The Government of India have seen a passage which the Hon. member has not quoted accurately from the speech referred to. (b) The Hon. member is referred to para 3 of the Home Department resolution of May 10th 1919. (c) Does not arise. (d) The Government of India do not consider that the question of constitutional reforms is relevant."

Memorial from Preventive officers.

Sir George Barnes replying to Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question re memorial for increase of pay by the preventies officers said:—(a) No Memorial has been received by the Government of India from the preventive officers of the Calcutta Customs House for an increase in their scale of pay for number of years past until two days ago when a memorial was received from them through the Government of Bengal for the substitution of an incremental system of pay for the present graded system on the grounds that the latter has now become obsolete and that the present rate of pay is no longer sufficient owing to the high cost of living at the present time. (b) The Government of India are not aware that any qualified Indians are available for service as preventive officers on the existing scale of pay. They understand that the question of appointing Indians to this branch of the custom house has been engaging the attention of the Collector of Customs for a considerable time lately and that that officer reports that though he has interviewed one or two likely candidates he has not found anyone who could be regarded as suitable for the service.

Vaious Bills Passed.

After interpellations Sir George Lowndes presented the report of the Select Committee on the Provincial Insolvency Act Amend- Bill.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Indian Arms Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He said the opinions expressed in the Council had been forwarded to Local Governments. On his motion the Bill was passed.

Mr. Howard moved that the Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He said specimens of the new nickel coins were now ready for Hon. members to see. He moved that the bill be passed which was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent the Cinematograph Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of the Commander-in-Chief the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Howard the Indian Companies Restriction Repealing Bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of Sir George Barnes the Indian Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed.

Sir George Barnes next moved that the Import and Export of Goods Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sarma moved that consideration of the Bill be postponed as it was a very important subject and they had no time to read it. Sir George Barnes accepted the motion and said if it was Mr. Sarma's intention that the bill should be taken up at the Delhi session he had no objection as the official ending of war and six months had not yet arrived. The Bill was withdrawn.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. Howard introduced the bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act of 1917 and to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1918. In doing so in the course of a speech he said:—The effect of this bill will be clear to hon. Members from the statement of objects and reasons, namely, it is proposed to take power firstly to increase the fiduciary issue of our currency notes to the extent of Rs. 20 crores raising our total powers from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 120 crores, and secondly to hold gold acquired by the Secretary of State in the United States or in transit therefrom as a portion of the reserve against our notes. I must at the outset assure the Council that it is with the greatest possible reluctance that Government have found themselves forced to lay this measure before them but I hope to convince hon. Members that there is unfortunately no alternative. Though, of course, less critical than at certain periods of the war, our treasury or cash position in India has for several months past been extremely difficult and in the last week or two it has become acute so much so that the Controller of Currency who is responsible for the provision of funds at places where they are required is finding it impossible to carry on. Our position is brief. We were obliged during the war to finance a very large amount of our expenditure by the issue of short term debt and this alone is a continued cause for anxiety, because it has of course continually to be met by renewal or otherwise as it falls due. Thus our treasury bills a little while ago ran to over Rs. 50 crores though at the moment these stand rather below this figure. They are rapidly mounting up again, while we have simultaneously had to obtain during the last month or so about Rs. 13 crores from the presidency banks as ways and means advances.

Just to show the hon. Members the sort of difficulty we have been in, I may mention that at the beginning of this month we were faced with the following position:—Owing mainly to very heavy maturities of Treasury Bills during this month amounting to close on Rs. 115 crores our incomings in India were estimated to be over Rs. 20 crores less than our outgoings. The obvious ways of bridging this gap were three in number, firstly by sales of new Treasury Bills, secondly by further ways and means advances from the presidency banks, and thirdly by remittances of god or silver to India by the Secretary of State.

Postponing the Evil Day.

As regards fresh sales of Treasury Bills it is probable that our September maturities will be covered but only by postponing the evil day. For most of our present sales are of three months bills which will mature. In the matter of advances from the presidency banks we took Rs. 8 crores in August and have already taken about Rs. 5 crores during September and it is unlikely that the banks will be able to let us have much if any more. In fact as the busy season goes on, it is more likely that they will have to ask us for repayment of some of the advances already outstanding. The unhappy finance Department is, in fact, in the position of a juggler who has continually to keep a large number of plates in the air at once and cannot afford to let any of them fall to the ground.

Remittances of Bullion.

Turning now to remittances of bullion, I can say little about silver and hon. Members are, I think, sufficiently cognizant of the position. In the case of Gold the Secretary of State has already been able to secure fairly substantial quantities and these will shortly be on their way to India and as honourable members will see we are asking the Council to-day also to give us power to issue notes against such gold when in transit from America. This is greatly preferable to the issue of notes against securities as the gold strengthens our reserve while it is held therein. While on its issue it will immediately operate to reduce volume of notes outstanding. There is indeed a possible fourth method of relieving our treasury position in India, namely, to reduce the amount of councils, but I am sure that in the present difficulty in the exchange situation hon. Members will not wish to suggest that we should do this though later on, the stringency may be eased by the private import of gold should this be stimulated as the result of the changes in acquisition recently notified and by the removal of the restrictions on exchange business which the Secretary of State has recently announced. Looking a little further forward, October, November and December will each be deficit months, and as I have already said in December we shall have some very heavy maturities of Treasury Bills to meet. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of State is able to send back to us in remittances of gold or silver much more rapidly than at present seems likely, the funds which we have accumulated in London, it seems practically inevitable that before long we shall be driven to fall back on a further fiduciary issue of currency notes against our funds in London. It is indeed just conceivable that we may be able to struggle along for another few weeks or even another month or so, but it is in the highest degree improbable that we shall be able to carry on until the Delhi session of this Council, and we felt that it was very desirable in view of the situation which is clearly impending to come to the Council for the necessary powers now instead of putting off the matter until the adjournment with the result that we should then have to proceed by ordinance. I regret that it is necessary to ask the Council to pass this measure at a short notice and at a single sitting, but this necessity has arisen from our very reluctance to have recourse to the step we now propose and to our consequently having deferred it until, as I have said, it appeared practically inevitable. I shold like however to assure

(Continued on page 10.)

AUSTRIAN RED BOOKS.

BERCHTOLD'S PERFIDY:

NEWSPAPERS FURIOUS AT REVELATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

VIENNA.—The Austrian red books which have been issued, emphasise the efforts of Viscount Grey to prevent the war and the responsibility of Count Berchtold for it. The Austrian Ambassador in London telegraphed to Berchtold on 23rd July 1914 paying a tribute to Viscount Grey's friendliness but saying that Viscount Grey was greatly concerned as to the possible consequences of the ultimatum to Serbia. Berchtold replied on the 23rd July that the shortness of time granted to Serbia was due to Austria's long experience of Serbia's procrastination.

The Austrian Ambassador in Berlin in a despatch dated 27th July referring to the British proposals for mediation said the German Government emphatically opposed the proposals and only forwarded them at the British request. Berchtold, in an urgent report to Emperor Francis-Joseph dated 28th July said the Entente would possibly still attempt to effect a peaceful settlement of the conflict unless a difinite situation were created by the declaration of war. He submitted with the report a declaration of war for the Emperor's signature basing the request on the reports that the Serbian troops had fired on the Austro-Hungarian soldiers at Temeskubik. After the Emperor had signed the declaration Berchtold struck out the reference in it to the Serbian attack and wrote to the Emperor saying that he had taken upon himself to eliminate the sentence as the reports were not confirmed.

Newspapers of Vienna and Berlin are furious at the revelations. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" says "the Arch-scoundrel, Berchtold, who deceived not merely the people but the Emperor, must certainly be sent to prison and even to the gallows."

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INCOME TAX.

CONSIDERATION OF DOUBLE INCOME TAX WITHIN EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 24.

Sir James Meston representing India, Mr. G. H. Knibbs (Australia), Mr. W. L. Griffith (Canada), and Mr. James Burns (South Africa), attended a meeting of the sub-committee of the Royal Commission on Income-tax, which is considering the question of doub'e income-tax within the Empire. The representatives indicated the respective Government's attitude and explained the general principles on which they thought taxation should be imposed. It was the sub-committee's general view that reciprocity as between the various Governments must govern the granting of any relief for admitted hardship. It was decided not to call witnesses as the Commission had collected full evidence. It was decided to consider remedial suggestions received from various Governments at next meeting.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 24.

The Exchequer returns for period from April 1st to September 20th, show that the receipts amount to £431,032,558 and the expenditure to £691,82j,622 as compared with £330,026,892 and £130,956,586 for the corresponding period of last year.

H. M. S. "NEW ZEALAND.

We are asked to publish the following letter which Mr. J. Needham has received from Captain Leggett, H. M.. S. "New Zealand":—

Sir,—I would be grateful if you would convey to Sir Thomas Birkett, the members of the New Zealand Entertainment Committee and all others concerned the hearty thanks of the Officers and Men of H. M. S. "New Zealand" for the most charming souvenir match box covers which were presented by the city of Bombay, and which have just been received safely.

The Gold covers have been presented to Viscount and Viscountess Jellicoe, who have also asked me to express their deep appreciation.

I can assure you that these gifts will serve as an ever-present reminder of our most delightful visit to Bombay and of the great hospitality and kindness shown by everyone with whom we came into contact.—Yours very truly,

O. E. LEGGETT,
Captain.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd visited Mr. Chimanlal Kisandas Gold Lace Factory at Raviwar Peth on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Poona Horse Show on Tuesday afternoon, where her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave away the prizes.

SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION.

NATIONALISTS IN ASIA MINOR DENOUNCED.

APPEAL TO PRESERVE CALM & MODERATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Sultan has issued a proclamation denouncing the so-called nationalist movement in Asia Minor and urging all Turks to preserve calm and moderation and obey the orders of the Government so that the Turkish peace delegates may be in complete harmony with the nation. The proclamation concludes by hoping that Turkey will secure a peace assuring its integrity, honour and dignity.

PRINCE OF WALES AT VANCOUVER.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

VANCOUVER.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and was given a great reception. The city is lavishly decorated.

VANCOUVER, 22nd Sept.—The Prince of Wales replying to the civic address referred to British Columbia as the Western bulwark of the British Crown. He was amazed at the splendid city of Vancouver which had grown up in the last thirty years. He paid a tribute to the brains and enterprise of the great men who has linked the Atlantic and the Pacific in spite of the tremendous natural obstacles by means of great trans-continental railways. He hoped that British Columbia would always be one of the great bases of the British sea power.

UNITY OF DEMOCRACIES OF EMPIRE.

He referred to Australia and New Zealand which he was looking forward to visiting soon and which were building up pure British civilisation under the Southern Cross. He said that the services of the forces of the dominions in the war had been magnificent and recalled the great battle East of Amiens in August, 1918 which was the beginning of the victorious advance to Germany, and was fought by the Canadian, Australian and divisions of the old country side by side, typifying the unity of self-governments of the democracies of the Empire. In this connection he paid a tribute to General Botha whose career was a marvellous tribute to the breadth, justice and generosity of the British cause.

In conclusion he said he had come to Canada as a Canadian and was doing his best to become a Westerner. He emphasised how strongly keen the young spirit of the West appealed to him and his next visit to Canada would be made as soon as possible.

NEW MINISTRY OF WAYS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

WHOLE TRANSPORT BROUGHT UNDER ONE SINGLE CONTROL

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Ministry of Ways and Communications was inaugurated to-day when Sir Eric Geddes commenced the task of bringing under one single control the whole transport of the country. It is hoped that much economy will be effected by this means.

IMMINENT DANGER OF A RAILWAY STRIKE.

DUE TO STANDARDISATION OF WAGES

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in a speech in London declared that there was the imminent danger of a railway strike, because the Government's proposals for standardisation of wages made no allowance for the higher paid men and if the existing agreement for war wages to terminate in December came into operation, this would mean reduction in wages amounting to 14 shillings weekly in some cases. He urged the railwaymen who were anxious to act immediately to avoid section strikes which hinder negotiations.

PROVISIONS ARRIVING IN FIUME.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS ALSO COMING IN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 24.

ROME.—A communiqué from D'Annunzio states that in spite of the blockade, provisions are continually arriving in Fiume from Julian Venetia. The Italian volunteers are also streaming in.

NOTICE AGAINST SATYAGRAHI LAWYERS.

WHY SHOULD THEY NOT BE SUSPENDED?

HEARING BEFORE SPECIAL BENCH.

In the matter of:
Jivanlal V. Desai, Esq., Bar.-at-Law; Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Esq., Bar.-at Law; Krishnalal N, Desai, Esq., Vakil, High Court; Gopalrao R. Dabholkar, Esq., District Court Pleader, Manilal V. Kothari, Esq., District Court Pleader; Kalidas J. Jhaveri, Esq., District Court Pleader.

(Before a Special Bench composed of the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice, Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Kajiji).

The hearing of this notice issued by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay, on the 12th of July, 1919, against Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai and five others to show cause why they should not be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction for their having signed the Satyagrahi pledge, commenced before the special bench, on Wednesday morning, at 11-30 a.m.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, Mr. J. N. Thakore, and Mr. H. V. Divatia, appeared for Mr. J. V. Desai, Mr. G. R. Dabholkar and Mr. K. N. Desai to show cause.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, with Mr. M. H Vakil, appeared for Mr. K. J. Jhaveri and Mr M. V. Kothari to show cause

Mr. G. N. Thakore, appeared for Mr. V J. Patel.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and the Government Pleader appeared in support of the notice.

Briefly the circumstances which led to these proceedings are these: In consequence of the Government of India having passed the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bills No. 1 and 11 of 1919, against the united opinion of the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and the opinion of the majority of the Indian Public, Mahatma Gandhi started the Satyagraha movement and invited those members of the public who could afford to do so, to sign the Satyagraha Pledge, he himself being the first to sign it. Among the first signatories to this pledge, were the six lawyers of Ahmedabad, against whom the present notice was issued. They signed the following pledge:—

"Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. 11 of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whole, and the state itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoing law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws, as a committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and further affirm that in this struggle, we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.'"

DISTRICT JUDGE'S LETTER TO REGISTRAR.

Whereupon Mr. B. C. Kennedy, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, made the following reference to the Registrar of the High Court:—

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the determination of their Lordships, the question of the pleaders of this Court, who have signed what is known as the Satyagrahi Pledge. The following are the pleaders, practising here, who have given in their names as members of the Satyagrahi League:—Messrs. (1) Gopalrao Ramchandra Dabholkar, (2) Krishnalal Narsilal Desai, High Court Pleader, (3) Manilal Vallabhram Kothari, (4) Kalidas Jaskaran Jhaveri. There are others, who have not yet given in their names to me.

I had an interview with the above gentlemen, on the 16th and expressed my sentiments and elicited theirs. I asked for some sort of satisfactory explanation of the sense in which they took the Satyagrahi oath. They have furnished an explanation, which I do not think is satisfactory. I, therefore, submit the case for orders, as I suppose the question is general to all districts.

As I understand the Satyagrahi oath, binds the signatories not only to oppose the Rowlatt Bill and cognate legislation, but to break all laws of whatever kind which a Committee may decide. I gather also from the papers that some illegal acts have been already ordained. I cannot myself see that the public adherence to a body, which has that rule binding on it, is consistent with the duty of a pleader and the terms of his sanad. I think the explanation furnished by the pleaders leaves matters much, where they are.

I am not in any way impressed by the temporary suspension of the illegal activities of this League. There is no doubt, (at least I have none), that suspension is merely a device to avoid the possibility of falling on the Satyagrahis in respect of acts directly or indirectly due to their teaching and influence, the actual perpetration of which, and the direct instigation of which are likely to meet with condign punishment.

I am of the belief that the above gentlemen are sincerely and conscientiously under the impression that the Rowlatt Bills Legislation is a crime and as they have that impression. I would not blame them for going to the edge of the law to oppose it. They are all men for whom I have considerable esteem and I have known them and appreciated them for some years and it is very painful for me to raise their case, but I am of the opinion that they are unfit to practise until they have severed their connection with this League in the same public way in which they have joined it.

There are also at least two barristers, who have joined and are prominent members of the local League. Mr. J. V. Desai and Mr. V. J. Patel. But I have no power to deal with them and very likely recent events in Ahmedabad may make it unnecessary to proceed against them. I enclose a copy of the Satyagrahi oath and of the explanation and covering letter of three of the pleaders concerned. No one would be more pleased than myself, if it could be found that the explanation was satisfactory. But personally I am of the opinion, it is not."

On this report of the District Judge coming up for consideration before a meeting of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, on the 20th of June 1919, they decided to issue a notice against the said lawyers stating that by subscribing to the said pledge and thereby undertaking civilly to disobey certain acts of the Legislature, it was alleged that they had rendered themselves liable under Section 10 of the Letters Patent of this High Court, or under Section 36 of Bombay Regulation 11 of 1827, to be removed or suspended from practice. They were, therefore, called upon to show cause why they should not be suspended or removed from practice.

The Advocate-General: It is a notice calling upon the respondents to show cause and I think it would better if they began.

Sir C. H. Setalwad: I am quite willing to begin. I appear for Mr. J. V. Desai, Bar-at-Law, and K. N. Desai and G. R. Dabholkar who are pleaders. Mr. J. V. Desai was called to the bar in 1895. Mr. Dabholkar is a District Court Pleader of 27 years' standing while Mr. K. N. Desai, is a High Court Pleader practising for the last 9 years. All these three gentlemen, as the letter of the learned District Judge, says, had so far as their professional careers were concerned an honourable record. The District Judge says he holds them in considerable esteem. In the beginning of this year there were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council what are known as the Rowlatt Bills. Then there was considerable opposition to them both while they were before the Council and after they became law. As a part of this opposition was started which is known as the Satyagrah movement. The Satyagraha Sabha was established by Mr. Gandhi, who is a Bar-at-Law of this Honourable Court and the prime mover of the Satyagrah agitation.

Chief Justice: When was the Sabha established?

THE PRELUDE.

Sir Chimanlal: Some time in the month of February, when the Rowlatt Bills were before the Imperial Council. These three gentlemen became members of that Sabha and as such members they took what is called the Satyagrah pledge, which is the subject matter of the present notice. The pledges were signed in the month of March and were known to all and everything was done openly and without any secrecy. Then came the unfortunate disturbances at Ahmedabad on the 10th and the 11th of April which resulted in considerable destruction of property. It was after these incidents that the learned District Judge addressed a letter to this Honourable Court on the 22nd April, on which the present action is taken. (The letter was here read by Counsel). The District Judge held these gentlemen in esteem but was not satisfied with the explanation given by them. As regards Messrs. J. V. Desai and V. J. Patel who are barristers, he evidently thought that those two gentlemen had directly or indirectly instigated the disturbances at Ahmedabad and he (the District Judge) thought that if that were so they would be dealt with by the Tribunal appointed at Ahmedabad. This reference is to a very great extent due to the learned District Judge having for some reason carried the impression that these people were connected with the disturbances at Ahmedabad. There had been absolutely no suggestion of this kind in the judicial proceedings that had since taken place and the police evidence before the Tribunals and it was clear that these gentlemen were not at all connected with the disturbances; on the contrary it appeared that they had tried their level best to quell them. The District Judge was in making this statement perhaps under some misapprehension caused by the excitement of the moment.

The Chief Justice: How does this appear from the letter?

Sir Chimanlal: The Judge says it would be unnecessary to proceed against those two gentlemen as their conduct would be investigated in the legal proceedings. He thought it would not be necessary to proceed against them departmentally, as they would be dealt with under the ordinary law, in connection with disturbances. The Judge somehow gathered the impression that these gentlemen were actually connected with the disturbance, which impression subsequent events showed to be without any foundation. Then there was Mr. Dabholker and he wrote a letter to the Judge. (This letter was read by counsel.)

Proceeding further counsel said that the

(Continued on page 10.)

INDEMNITY BILL

(Continued from page 9.)

the Council that we have no intention of using these powers prematurely. We shall only use them as and to the extent to which they become necessary, for we are as much convinced as any hon. Member here present of the undesirability of increasing unduly our fiduciary issues, and I can say at once that we have no intention of indulging in an indefinite issue of notes at the risk of temporary suspension of their encashment.

Spectre of Inconvertibility Laid.

During all the anxieties of the war we maintained the convertibility of our note issue although on some occasions last year as hon. Members know it was a case of touch and go, but we can justinably hope that the spectre of inconvertibility has now been safely laid. In July 1918 our metallic reserve had fallen to a little over Rs. 36 crores against a total circulation of Rs. 115 crores representing a percentage of about 31 only. On the 15th September 1918 the corresponding figures were:—Metallic reserves Rs. 48 crores, note circulation Rs. 134 crores, percentage about 36. Whereas in our last currency return on the same date this year the figures were metallic reserve nearly Rs. 70 crores, note circlation Rs. 169 crores, percentage over 41. The improvement in our position is even greater than these figures indicate since our actual stocks of coined rupees and uncoined silver now stand at no less than Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 10½ crores respectively, while as I have just stated, we can now hope that the Secretary of State will be able to assist us further by remittance of gold.

Another Aspect of addition to currency.

There is however another aspect of these possible additions to our currency about which the Council will probably expect me to say something since this point was raised in a debate the other day, namely, their effect on prices. Mr. Sarma, I think, hit the right nail on the head when he expressed the opinion that the real difficulty of our situation in this respect was not merely inflation of currency within India but consisted in the great inflation of currency and the serious rise in prices from which all countries of the world are at the present time suffering. With this view I fully agree. To put the matter in the widest way the effect of additions to the currency of individual countries linked up by trade with the rest of the world is ultimately distributed or dissipated over world prices as a whole, and it may be said that the additions made during the last few years to the currency in circulation in India have been relatively insignificant as compared with those which have taken place elsewhere. I can perhaps explain India's position most simply by the use of a simile. It is that of a laggon connected by a channel with the sea. When the tide rises outside the water flows into the lagoon so that it will ultimately rise higher and till is reaches the sea level. This is what would have happened in India in normal conditions. With the balance of trade setting strongly in her favour money must have flowed in one form or another whether through the Secretary of State's council bills or by the import of gold to be tendered at our currency offices in exchange for internal currency with the result that internal prices would naturally rise. During the last few years however the restrictions on trade and the control exercised in various ways have had the effect of choking the channel connecting our lagoon with the sea so that water has flowed in less freely. We have had our local deluges with the result that the water in the lagoon has also been added to by streams flowing down from the land, possibly set off to a small extent by evaporation (representing the hoarding that is believed to have taken place), but the level of our lagoon is still below that of the sea outside.

Another Factor in Price Question.

There is another very important factor in the price question on which Mr. Mant very rightly laid great stress the other day. Much as we deplore the lack, of stablity in the exchange during the recent months and its consequences to the trade, the increase has had one very great counterbalancing advantage. A higher exchange is the best and most important mitigant of higher prices. I thought of pursuing my simile rather further and saying that we have in effect now constructed a lock between our lagoon and the sea which will now prevent it from continuing to rise with the tide outside, but this does not quite correctly describe the effect on prices of a rise in exchange, which I can perhaps better explain by mixing my metaphors as a real change of gear between rupee prices and the prices outside of India.

Some hon. member may say however this is all very well but what is to be the end of it. I can only answer that there is no sovereign and immediate remedy but we can reasonably hope that as conditions generally become clearer and more normal we shall on the one hand be able to bring back more and more of our funds from London and on the other to fund the embarrassingly large volume of our temporary debt in the form of treasury bills and ways and means advances. At the same time it is clear that we shall have to use every possible measure to conserve our financial resources and as as Sir James Meston said last March, coupled with courageous outlay on essentials of progress a strict economy in all non-essentials, will in the near future be more necessary than it has ever been. At the same time I do not wish to conclude these remarks with a note of pessimism. Difficult as matters are in many ways, we have at any rate the comfort that we are suffering relatively much less from the financial aftermath of the war than almost any other country The very difficulties to which our embarrassments have largely been due, namely, those connected with the exchanges are paradoxically enough evidence of the fundamental soundness of our position. It is more than 50 years since 10 rupees would buy a pound sterling and generally the pronounced strength of all our external exchanges shows that the purchasing power of the rupee has undergone far less depreciation than is the case with currencies elsewhere and is of itself a sure index of India's solvency and indeed her high credit."

Great Disappointment.

After the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech Mr. Sarma said, that the demand put forward by Mr. Howard would hardly be welcomed by Indian merchants. It unfortunately caused the greatest disappointment especially, when it involved a poor country like India. At the Delhi session they were looking forward quite hopefully for stability in the increase of their currency. Sir James Meston then gave them some hope and from his speech at any rate one could gather that the issue of currency notes would not be multiplied, but they were grievously disappointed. They looked with disappointment and horror that sums belonging to them were locked up in London. The exports of India were largely in excess of its imports, and consequently large sums of money were due to them from the outside world, but even the thin financial position was going down. Now that the war was over, the Indian public did not like any multiplication in the currency. In conclusion, Mr. Sarma implored Government to insist on His Majesty's Government that the interests of Indian trade and Indian agriculturists were paramount and they could not afford to multiply their notes.

Mr. Crum congratulated the Finance Member, on the lucid exposition of the currency position. He said, as there was an increase in prices, so simultaneously with that there was an increase in currency. It was this state of things that justified the action of the Government. He would, on behalf of the European community very strongly urge the Government of India to do everything in their power to ask the Secretary of State to increase the purchase in gold as soon as possible and to transfer that balance over this side.

Mr. Howard replying said, as regards the request to bring back our balances to India Government was between the devil and the deep sea. During the last few days, they had received piteous appeals to send Council Bills.

The Bill was introduced and after suspension of rules of business, was considered and passed.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Indemnity Bill be taken into consideration.

Pandit Malaviya moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and said the measure was important and should not be hurried through.

The Viceroy enquired whether it was an amendment on the paper.

Pandit Malaviya said, no formal notice was required as under the rule he could speak on the Home Member's motion.

Sir William Vincent objected to the amendment as he had no formal notice.

Pandit Malaviya pointed out that under the rules he could put forward the proposition and no notice was required.

The Viceroy said, under the rules Pandit Malaviya could move the proposition as an amendment.

Pandit Malaviya formally moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Edward Maclagan, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Vincent, Sir George Lowndes, Mr. Sarma, Maharaja of Cassimbazar, Mr. S. Sinha, Sardar Sunder Singh, Mr. Crum and himself. The amendment was put to the Council and negatived.

Leave was then given to consider the Bill.

INDIAN MEMBER ON ARMY COMMISSION.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Mr. S. Sinha moved that an Indian member of the Council be chosen from the non-official Indian members and appointed to the Indian Army Commission. The speaker said the announcement of the Secretary of State on the subject had not satisfied Indian public opinion. He said the name of the Indian member duly mentioned had not been welcome as he was not conversant with the Indian problems. He would not like to make any distinction between elected and nominated members. Indian public opinion for the last 50 years had insisted that there had been a very large increase of expenditure in maintaining the army and that such expenditure was far beyond the means of the resources of the country. When the voice was raised mainly on this basis if a civilian Indian member was selected it would not be out of place, rather it would greatly win public approval. If it was questioned how could a civilian sit upon the deliberations of a military concern he would content himself to remark that it was not unpallalled in the history of England. There had been occasions on which civilians took part in military organisations. As a living example oven on the present Committee some two gentlemen were civilians. In these circumstances really there was no objection as to the validation of any civilian Indian sitting on military affairs. He hoped that in order to give a favourable ear to the public voice rising for the last 50 years it would be quite advisable to select a non-official commanding the confidence of the public at large.

Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley replying said Mr. Sinha has anticipated the Government's decision on the matter. With the concurrence of the Governor-General, the Secretary of State had selected Major Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan as an Indian member on the Committee and stated the names of the Committee which he said had already appeared in the press.

Pundit Malaviya expressed dissatisfaction at the appointment which he said would not satisfy Indian public. The Indians were deeply interested in the problem and it was not fair to appoint one Indian on the committee.

Pundit Malaviya had not concluded when the Council adjourned till eleven to-morrow.

CONTROL OF RICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 23.

In the Council to-day at question time Mr. R. A. Mant, replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question *re* Government control of rice, said exports to foreign countries were either prohibited or restricted to definite quantities. The exports to Madras were not interfered with till July last when they were stopped altogether. Control was exercised through the Collector of Customs.

Foreign exports on the 5th January and June 1919 were 260,000 cwts. less than in the previous year and as most countries included in the rationing scheme have drawn their full allotments for the year, exports by the sea from Calcutta have now been closed down. (d) and (e): No maximum limit was fixed but at the Delhi Conference in the year 1918, it was reported by the Bengal representative that the surplus available for export from Bengal amounted to 24,000 tons. This figure, of course, took no account of the surplus available from the winter rice crop of 1918. In regulating the exports from Bengal, the Government of India took into account not only the estimated surplus from Bengal but also (1) previous shipments to the countries rationed from Bengal and the minimum requirements of these countries; (2) the essential requirements of other provinces; (3) the relative prices of rice in the different provinces and; (4) the comparative ease with which Bengal could be restocked owing to the proximity of Burma. No indents for Burma rice were received from Bengal till May last. The price of rice did not begin to rise rapidly in Bengal till May last and 1,000 tons of Burma rice were at once placed at the disposal of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bengal, by the Foodstuffs Commissioner. The allotment was raised to 3,000 tons in June, but at the end of that month the Director of Civil Supplies reported that the demand for Burma rice in Bengal was very small and that there was little prospect of the allotment being absorbed. On July 8th, he confirmed his previous statement and reported that the Burma rice shops opened in Calcutta had definitely proved a failure, nevertheless, the allotment of 3,000 tons was repeated in July and August. The demand is now brisker and arrangements have been made to land 70,000 tons of rice in Calcutta in the current month, of which less than 25,000 tons are for provinces other than Bengal. In addition exports of rice from Burma to Chittagong have been freely allowed, 48,091 tons having been shipped to the latter port between 1st January and the end of August. Full information regarding the price of rice in Bengal will be found in the answer to the next question.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

Mr. Mant, replying to Seth Nathmal's question *re* expenditure on new Delhi, said the outlay on the new capital at Delhi up to the end of 31st March 1919, was as follows:—

Actual expenditure to the end of 1917/18. Rs. 263,02,409.

Approximate expenditure in 1918/19 Rs. 41,27,000.

Total Rs. 304,29,409.

CHIEF COURT AT NAGPUR.

Sir William Vincent replying to Seth Nathmal's question *re* constitution of a Chief Court at Nagpur, said, a decision on the question of constituting a chief court at Nagpur has been postponed for the time-being on financial grounds, as no final decision has yet been reached. The Government of India are not prepared at this stage to lay the papers on the table. I shall be glad to give the Hon. Member further information privately, if he wishes.

Mr. H. F. Howard replying to Mr. N. F. Paton's question *re* Government loan and hoarding of silver rupees, said (a) Government do not consider that the amount subscribed to their recent loan, namely, over 21 crores, compares unfavourly with the sums now being invested in companies. (b) The Government are satisfied that the terms of their loan were as liberal as the circumstances justified. (d) The Government have no exact information as to the amount of rupees now in hoards but it is probable that the facts are as stated in the question. (d) The suggestions for the issue of premium bonds were carefully examined two years ago. Even if the issue of such bonds were a measure free from objection, *per se*, the Government do not consider that it would have any material effect in bringing the hoarded rupees into circulation.

TEMPORARY I.M.S. OFFICERS.

General Sir A. Bigley replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question *re* concessions to civil asst. surgeons holding the temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service, said owing to the present shortage of medical officers it is unlikely that Civil Assistant surgeons who hold temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service will be permitted to resume civil employment in the near future. Certain officers, however, whose return to civil duty has been specifically asked for by their local governments have already been reverted or will be reverted shortly. The general question of permitting temporary officer in the army to retain their rank as an honorary distinction on release from military duty is under consideration. The decision that may be arrived at on the subject will be applicable to the temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service. The memorials which have been received from some temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service, praying for certain concessions, are under consideration.

NOTICE AGAINST SATYAGRAHI LAWYERS.

(Continued from page 9.)

Judge thought his explanation was not satisfactory.

MEANING OF "CIVILLY DISOBEY.

Mr. Justice Heaton: What is the meaning of the phrase "civilly disobey?"

Sir Chimanlal: That is a well-known expression, my Lord. The disobedience was to be practised in a civil manner that is in a polite manner without causing any violence, or actively obstructing any one.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Then is it equivalent to passive resistance?

Sir Chimanlal: Yes. It meant that they would refrain from doing things which they were asked to do, but that they would not actively do, or obstruct, or prevent the authorities from doing anything. When the law enjoined them to do anything they would sit with their hands folded and say "we will not do this particular things."

The Chief Justice: What about a law which enjoins you not to do something?

Sir Chimanlal: One can do which the law enjoins you not to do but in a civil manner without using any violence.

Mr. Justice Kajiji: They will not be the laws which they would ask you to disobey!

Sir Chimanlal proceeding said that nothing had been done in pursuance of the pledge. Action was taken only in Bombay, and what was done was to republish certain proscribed literature and sell it in the streets of Bombay. That was all that was done.

The Chief Justice: Did the Satyagraha Sabha issue any proclamation?

Sir Chimanlal said that the Committee in Bombay resolved that the members should republish certain proscribed literature. He would tell the Court what had actually happened. Under the Defence of India Act some pamphlets had been proscribed. What they did was to issue lithographed or printed copies of those pamphlets and sold them, and that was all that was done in Bombay.

Chief Justice: Was this sanctioned by the Committee?

Sir Chimanlal said that they met and resolved to do this. Then it turned out that what was done was really no offence under the law and no action was therefore taken against them. The Government were it appears advised that what was done was not an infringment of the law. All that was proscribed under the Defence of India Act was the publication of the particular pamphlets. printed at particular presses. What was sold however were copy of the pamphlets and not the actual proscribed print.

Sir Chimanlal said that nothing had been done since then and Satyagraha operations had been suspended ever since. Mr. J. V. Desai had put in an affadavit which Sir Chimanlal read to the Court.

The Chief Justice: Why was not that filed before? These people had months before them and the case was postponed twice for their convenience.

Sir Chimanlal: This ought to have been filed earlier no doubt. There is however nothing in it which will take the Advocate-General by surprise.

NOTICE PREMATURE.

Sir Chimanlal said that the notice against the respondents came under Cl. 10 of the Letters Patent and Sec. 56 of the Bom. Reg. No. II. of 1827. His submission was that the matters with regard to which notice could be taken by this Court were of two kinds. Either the man must be guilty of professional misconduct, misconduct in his professional capacity; or he must be guilty of misconduct which though not connected with his professional capacity, subjects him to general infamy or imputations of such bad character as would render him unfit for practising the profession. His submission was that the acts charged here did not fall within either of these two descriptions. He would further submit that in any event the notice was premature. In considering the head of professional misconduct his client's professional capacity was to be regarded as distinct from his private capacity as laid down by the Privy Council in *In Re* Wallace L. R. I. P. C. p. 283.

Continuing Counsel said that the Privy Council had in that case laid down two propositions, namely the misconduct charged must be either professional misconduct, or it must be conduct of such a character as would subject him to an imputation of general infamy or bad character which would render him unfit to pratise. Counsel next quoted a case at L. R. 34 I. A. p. 41 where a barrister named Survadhikarry was concerned. He had attacked the judges in his own newspaper in a very scurrilous manner and he was there dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court.

It was then held that what he did was to try to bring the administration of justice into contempt by his conduct and, therefore, he could be dealt with by the Court. That showed that the principle laid down in the case of *Re Wallace* had been confirmed by the Privy Council in Sarvadhicary's Case.

Counsel then referred to the case in 37 Bom. at p. 354 and the remarks at p. 363 in support of his contention. That was the case of Mr. Samant (33 Bom. 252) who presided at a meeting and was party to a resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. Justice Davar when he tried Mr. Tilak on the last occasion and Samant was dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice: That case goes contrary to the principle in the case of Re Wallace.

Sir Chimanlal: Yes. Strictly the decision in 33 Bombay is wrong but that is the furthest limit to which this Court has gone. But I submit that if a pleader did what Samant did his conduct would certainly be conduct of a character which would fall within the two principles, mentioned in the case of Wallace. After referring to one more case Counsel said the signing of the pledge was clearly no misconduct in relation to these gentlemen's profession.

The Chief Justice: Nobody suggests it is.

THE NEXT POINT.

The next point then was, did the signing of the pledge stamp these gentlemen with general infamy or bad character, involving such moral turpitude or dishonourable conduct, as would make them unfit to practise? In signing the pledge, however, misguided, they might be, they had, he submitted, rather shown that they were really men of honour, having the courage of their convictions and further that in support of their convictions they were prepared to undergo sufferings, and suffer any consequences. Their signing the pledge really indicated honourable conduct. They did not dissemble; they did not do anything which was not befitting a gentleman. They merely said: "We pledge ourselves to oppose this legislation and to see its repeal and for that purpose we pledge ourselves to disobey these laws, when passed, and also further to disobey other laws in order to mark our portest against the laws; but in doing so, we shall not deviate a hair's breadth from truth, and do nothing which would be dangerous or violent" Having regard to the terms of the pledge, could the Court say, continued the counsel, that a person who took a pledge of that character had acted in such a dishonourable manner as to debar him from practising any longer? On the contrary, in taking the pledge, they had acted in a very honourable manner by showing their courage, and by preparing to face the result of their conduct. The Court could not impute to them that they had done anything which was unworthy of a gentleman, or anything of a dishonourable character, or that they were guilty of any conduct unworthy of a lawyer. This conduct did not fall within either of the two classes mentioned in the case in Wallace. Could the Court say that in doing what they did, they were guilty of a conduct which was of such a kind that they could not be proper legal practitioners afterwards? The District Judge had stated that the respondents, his clients, did really believe in the pledge and their professional record had been an honourable one, and that he held them in great respect. These gentlemen believed that the Rowlatt legislation was harmful, not only to the rights of individuals, but also to the safety of the State. How could anybody say that people who subscribed to the pledge conducted themselves in such a manner as to reflect dishonour on themselves? What these people were doing was not for personal ends, and they were here acting as public citizens. Their conduct did not indicate any disloyalty or sedition towards Government. They said that the legislation was not only bad for the people, but also bad for the Government believing that, they wanted to practise all constitutional resistance to get the legislation repealed. Members of the English Bar, who were at present occupying high legal offices had gone to the furthest limits in similar situations. They had gone to the length of saying what was against the interests of the community; they would resist by force, and, however, reprehensible their conduct might have been nobody had thought of moving the Inns of Courts or other authorities to remove their names from the rolls.

Mr. Justice Heaton: They thought of it, but nothing had been done!

THAT WAS NOT SO.

Sir Chimanlal: That was not so. What had been contemplated against them was action under the ordinary law and not disciplinary action. Government had taken no steps in the matter, although these gentlemen had said that they would resist by force the constituted authority and when a question was asked in Parliament, the answer was that the law officers of the Crown had advised that no action could be taken. It had *never* been suggested that my clients had done anything dishonourable or unworthy of lawyers. If action like the present was to be taken, it would detract greatly upon the independence of public men in any country, much more in a country like India, where the lawyer class principally took part in public affairs, and it would strike at the independence of public men, if anything were done to make the lawyers liable to be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court, for things of that sort. If they were seditious and were convicted the Court would be justified in taking the action. Then the Court could say here is a man guilty of seditious conduct and we shall be justified in taking action against him? But how could the present conduct merit this action?

LAST POINT.

His last point was that the action taken was premature. They had taken this pledge of disobeying this law or any other law that might be decided by the Committee. But nothing had been done in the matter, and it might be that they might do nothing further at all, in the matter. Indeed they might have no occasion follow the pledge. If they did anything which made them guilty under the law, then it would be time enough to take action; it might be that the Satyagraha movement might receive its question and Mr. Gandhi had at present suspended his movement; counsel trusted and hope that the Satyagraha movement in this connection had received its final quietus, in which case then will be occasion to take any action. The pledge itself was not a pledge against which action might be taken, and the present notice was entirely premature. When the time for action came they (his clients) might think it better not to do anything and it was perfectly open to them to do anything they liked. They might think that the suggestion of the Committee was not proper and they might not like to disobey the laws. "Therefore" said counsel "wait and see what action they take, and if they do anything reprehensible the Court can deal with them very firmly. At present there is no case for action; there is nothing in which action can be taken against them. It may be that the time will never come. Six months hence the Rowlatt Act may be repealed and circumstances may change. Why then anticipate and take this step? They may think better of it when the time comes. His final submission was that in signing this pledge his clients had not been guilty of any conduct which would bring them under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Suppose a man comes to your clients and asks whether he should obey the law or not, what would their advice be?

Sir Chimanlal: They would give him advice as lawyers.

Mr. Justice Heaton: They would be prepared to give him the proper advice.

Sir Chimanlal: They will conscientiously do their duty by their clients as lawyers and advise accordingly.

Mr. Justice Kajiji: If they knowingly give incorrect advice they would bring themselves under the disciplinary jurisdiction of this Court!

Sir Chimanlal: They have no intention of doing so, and they will not do so.

Mr. Jayakar appearing for Messrs. Javeri and Kothari said that he had very little to add to what had already been said by Sir Chimanlal and that he adopted the same arguments. He added that the conduct of the respondents in signing the pledge only was not of such a consequence as would necessitate an action under the disciplinary jurisdiction. That his clients had been acting according to their own conviction and never attempted to foist their opinions on their clients and if any assurance were needed he was ready to give it. The terms of the pledge were clear.

The Chief Justice: Will you say that this Court should issue a sanad to a person who is prepared to disobey laws which the Committee might name?

DISOBEDIENCE NOT GENERAL.

Mr. Jayakar: The disobedience is not general. It was to be only until the Rowlatt Acts were repealed.

The Chief Justice: That is for an indefinite period: The question is whether we should issue a Sanad to such a person.

Mr. Jayakar: I think there is no objection in issuing a Sanad to a person signing such a pledge if in other respects he conforms to the other requirements.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appearing for Mr. V. J. Patel said that his client was an Advocate of this Court since 1912, and also a District Pleader for several years prior. He adopted the same arguments advanced by the Counsels.

THE REAL QUESTION.

The Advocate-General said that the real question was whether the respondents being the officers of the Court helping the administration of justice as observed by Langley J. in a case, were to be allowed to subscribe to a pledge which was meant to break laws. Their duty was to uphold the majesty of the law, whether good or otherwise, once it was promulgated. If the gentlemen were signing such a pledge could they be expected to do their duty as officers of justice? It was argued for the respondents that the pledge was subject to limitations but he could see no limitations where the pleaders was the same and both could be Committee. The case of the barristers and the pleaders was the same and both could be dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court. The cases cited for the respondents had no bearing on the point at issue except the one case reported in 33 Bombay. He submitted that the atmosphere and conditions prevailing in England and India were different and any reference to the latitude allowed to lawyers for their ulterances in England were beside the point. The question here was whether the respondents as responsible officers of the Court were to be allowed to sign a pledge and break the majesty of the law at all times.

Mr. Justice Heaton: At all times you mean; even the judges would not say that.

The Advocate-General, in concluding, remarked that if such things were allowed there would be encouragement to such conduct on the part of lawyers.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S REPLY.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad in replying observed that he did not see the point of the argument of the learned Advocate-General in drawing a distinction between the conditions and atmosphere in England and India in dealing with the conduct of the lawyers. He submitted that there could not be two standards for judging the conduct of the lawyers. It would be disastrous to lay down any standard of independence of the profession in this country different from the one accepted in England. He added that much was said about the upholding of the majesty of Law. But it would be carrying matters too for to suggest that people must not attack a law however bad once it is passed.

The Chief Justice: I do not think there were any Sabhas of this kind and pledges of this sort taken in England.

Sir Chimanlal: There were several in England with worse pledges.

The Court reserved Judgment.

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PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL UNSATISFACTORY.

MR. SINHA'S PLEA FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha's speech on Pandit Malaviya's Resolution on the Commission of Enquiry in the Punjab:—

My Lord, I desire to assure your Excellency that I have arisen to speak on this resolution with a sense of very great responsibility. I have had the privilege of addressing the Viceroys in this Council on many previous occasions, but never have I addressed the Council on an occasion like this. I realise that feelings have been naturally roused on both sides, which have to some extent found expression in the Council. Far be it from me to say one word that would add to the tension of these feelings on either side, but I hope the few temperate observations I propose to make, may be of some use in persuading your Lordship's Government to accept the very reasonable proposal that we have made jointly before the Council. Much has been said by previous speakers to represent the Indian point of view in regard to the situation in the Punjab and the Hon. Mr. Crum has represented to your Lordship the view which our European fellow-subjects have taken in this matter. I would like to give the Hon. the Home Member and the Hon. Mr. Crum the assurance that I am not one of those who either minimise the gravity of the situation in the Punjab, or say a few words of sympathy by way of prelude to making further demands; on the contrary I frankly confess that I am ashamed of the doings of such of my countrymen in the Punjab as had any hand in killing Europeans or in injuring them or destroying their property, for they had not only harmed Europeans, but injured us also in the matter of our demands for the rights and privileges that we legitimately claim as British subjects in this country. We are all against mob rule. I therefore claim that I am not at all minimising the gravity of the situation. In fact, I go further. I heard with surprise the Hon. Mr. Crum say that because a few Europeans had suffered or lost their lives, therefore he felt that he and the Europeans were the aggrieved party. I venture to say that it seems to me to be putting the case at rather a low level. Whether the people who lost their lives, through the action of the mob, be Europeans or Indians, so long as they are our fellow-subjects, of whatever nationality, all British subjects are the aggrieved party. I claim that I feel it as much as the Hon. Mr. Crum that my European fellow-subjects have lost their lives through the action of the mob.

THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

At the same time, while candidly admitting that, I would like to lay before your Lordship the Indian point of view. To put it in a short sentence the Indian point of view is this; that although the Government were fully justified in resorting to all effective measures for the purpose of re-establishing law and order their action went far beyond the requirements of the case. In fact, in the name of law and order, things were perpetrated, which cannot be justified in the light of that high standard of British justice with which we have been long associated in this country. That, in short, is our point of view. If your Lordship will permit me I will read out a sentence from a well-known Anglo-Indian paper, the "Madras Mail." Coming from an adversary its admission is very valuable. It says in its leading article in a recent issue:—"We are quite convinced that Indian sentiment has been genuinely and deeply stirred by the events in the Punjab and that, however, much capital may be made out of that affair by factious individuals ever on the look-out to vilify the British Raj, there is a substantial body of loyal and moderate opinion which has been shocked by what it regards as an outrage upon Indian fellow-countrymen." My Lord, I submit that in this one short sentence the leading Anglo-Indian paper of Madras summarises and sums up correctly the Indian point of view.

My Lord, it is very desirable, therefore, that the Committee which has been constituted, should be one which will be able to inspire confidence in the public mind. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council in discussing whether it would have been of greater advantage if this Committee had been a Royal Commission, reporting to His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State, but I desire to say that in asking for the Royal Commission there is no such feeling as the Hon. the Home Member spoke of, namely, that we desire to place the Government of India on their trial. The Hon. the Home Member shakes his hand to imply that he refuses to accept my statement. I can assure him——

The Hon. Sir W. Vincent: That was not intended.

The Hon. Mr. S. Sinha: I can assure him, speaking with the full weight of responsibility, that it is far from our desire to place the Government of India on their trial. I remember my late lamented leader, Mr. Gokhale, declared on a memorable occasion in this Council that he could not defeat the Government if he would, but that he would not defeat the Government if he could, as the prestige of the Government of India was as such a valuable asset to our progress. For similar reasons we do not desire to place the Government of India on their trial.

THE REAL POINT.

But the real point is this. The Government of India are believed to have been associated too closely with the policy pursued in the Punjab by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. I hope I shall quote your Lordship correctly and shall not make the mistake as the Hon. Mr. Ayyangar did. Your Excellency said in your opening address on the 3rd of this month:—"I promised support to the head of each Local Government for such measures as he thought it might be necessary to take and that support was given unwaveringly throughout." Now, I am far from suggesting that your lordship was not justified in taking the line of action you did. I am fully aware of the fact that your lordship appreciates and realises your responsibilities in this grave matter. I merely submit that the people naturally believe that when that was the view of the Government of India and they took such action as they did in pursuance of it, the people are not wrong in assuming that the Government of India were too closely associated and identified with the policy pursued in the Punjab. And the reason why we press for a Royal Commission is that we believe that all human beings, howsoever exalted their position are liable to be influenced in their action and judgment by an inherent unconscious bias. When the Government of India have admittedly made themselves responsible for the policy of the Punjab Government, we believe that your lordship's Government will not be in so good a position, for appreciating the evidence and of passing judgment in the matter as another independent body would be. However, the Hon. the Home Member says that it is too late now, to bring up the proposal and it could only be done in the House of Commons. I do not think I personally can bring it up in the House of Commons, and there is not time enough for us to get it done as the Committee will be coming out soon. That is why we are concentrating our efforts and pressing for an additional Indian member on the Committee.

COMMITTEE UNSATISFACTORY.

In spite of what the Hon. the Home Member said, it is a fact that the Committee as at present constituted does not find favour with the bulk of the people. I am sorry to say——.

Hon. Sir W. Vincent.—The Hon. Member is wrong.

Hon. Mr. Sinha.—I can assure your Lordship that so far as Indian public opinion has found expression in the press the constitution of the Committee has been found to be wholly unsatisfactory, and I find that the "Times of India" which says that the constitution of the Committee should satisfy all reasonable persons goes on in the next breath to say that it would like one more member on it. That is a sample of the reasonableness of persons who say in one breath that they accept the constitution of the Committee and in the next that they would like to have one more. That shows that all parties in this country are more or less dissatisfied with the constitution of the Committee. Now I am not going to make any personal observations about the personnel of the Committee. No less, my lord, than five are officials, Indian or European, and I believe that there is only one non-official, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. It is not a matter of race or nationality, but I maintain that when there are no less than five officials and but one non-official on the Committee, it is bound to find very little favour with the public. I, therefore, submit that on this particular matter, the Members of this Council who have spoken so far, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. the Raja Saheb of Kanika, the Hon. Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia and others—all agree that your Lordship should move in the matter and give us at least one more non-official Indian Member to satisfy the public demand. Speaking for myself, if your Lordship's Government think that there should be added to the Committee a non-official European Member also, as the Hon. Mr. Crum suggested, I have no objection to it. I venture to hope, my Lord, that in the few observations I have made, I have said nothing to rouse feelings on either side, and that they will, therefore, carry weight with your Lordship's Government. I hope that they will be pleased to consider sympathetically the proposal in regard, at any rate, to adding one more non-official Indian Member to this Committee. If that is done, I think the Committee's Report may satisfy the public in a larger measure and carry more weight than it otherwise would.

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INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The next annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held in Simla on the 13th October, Colonel Cameron, R.E., presiding. The Conference will last for about ten days.

MR. C. F ANDREWS IN LAHORE,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here this morning from Delhi and was given a reception at the railway station. Among those present at the station to receive him was Mr. Kalinath Roy, the late Editor of the "Tribune", who had arrived here in a previous train.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

URGES ABANDONMENT OF INDEMNITY BILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held here, it was considered whether the Indemnity Bill was justified as to the indemnity clause, or as to confirmation of sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunal. The Committee urged that the Bill should be dropped and that in any case section 3 of the Bill should be deleted.

UNBELIEVABLE OR UNVINDICABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A cry for a necessary improvement in a branch of the British Administration, on the purity whereof do depend the prestige and fair name of the British Dominion, has been smothered without much protest. The matter, I refer to, is the Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah and the fate it met with. You will excuse me for quoting the Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that steps be taken to suppress the corruption practised by the establishment of the Civil Courts in Sind."

The Resolution was negatived by 21 votes against 16.

What does it mean? The rejection of the Resolution means that the Council does not recommend, etc., or to put the position as in fact it is, the Government do not desire it recommended to them that steps should be taken to suppress corruption, etc. It is again divided on account of the mention of the existence of corruption under two heads: (i) Government do not want the recommendation because of their belief that the corruption alleged does not exist; (ii) in spite of the belief in the existence of corruption Government do not desire to be called on to do their bounden duty to stop corruption. It will have to be conceded, I beg to submit, by every reasonable man that if the case in point is the second, it is disgraceful to any modern Government.

The speech of the Hon. Mr. Crump (an officer of long judicial experience) is sufficient to satisfy any reader that the consciousness of the existence of such a corruption is present in the mind of the Government. The defence—as I beg to call it—of the system that was delivered by the hon. member comes, therefore, as a downright surprise. The genesis of a crime is—the Government ought to know—not the answer to a proposal to combat it. The genesis would be relevant only to show that the task of combating the crime is fraught with the greatest difficulties, and the difficulties may justify postponement of the steps. In no other way, can the difficulties entitle the Government to get rid of their duty in respect of "this vital question of the purity of Administration." The least the Government could do, was to accept the resolution and to appeal to the members of the Council and, directly or through the leaders, the members of the legal profession to help the Government in suppressing the evil, which—it may be submitted—is not restricted to Sind. Such an acceptance would in itself have had a deterrent effect. Such an acceptance would have enabled at least "an able and energetic judicial officer" to take stringent measures as far as lay in his power. But the course the Government chose to adopt is sure to create an impression that Government do not mind the corruption. A profession of the impossibility of getting any improvement as long as there was a public which was perfectly ready (?) to pay bribes, an establishment which was ready to receive bribes stands on all fours with a confession that no improvement could be secured in respect of thefts so long as there were persons possessing property and there were thieves that were ready to steal. An assumption that the duty of the Government ends with making bribery a crime is almost an imprimatur affixed to the system and is sure to make the establishment bolder and the non-ready members of the public ready to follow those that went before in respect of such readiness.

The position is unbelievable in view of all those attributes which are insisted as necessary adjuncts of British Administration, and, if true, is unvindicable inasmuch as it gives the lie to all those attributes.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

An appeal signed by a number of influential gentlemen on behalf of the Punjab Relief Fund, is published.

The Hon. Rajah of Ramnad writes to the Chairman of the Punjab Relief Fund Committee sympathising with the object of the Fund and offering a contribution of Rs. 2,000 towards it.

As the wording of the Associated Press message, dated Simla, September 16th, appears to have lent itself to misconstruction, we are asked to state that while the Government of India do not consider that it would be justifiable to embark upon any widespread official campaign for the raising of funds from the general public in connection with the approaching peace celebrations, they nonetheless earnestly hope that private generosity will come forward to supplement official efforts in securing the successful celebration of public rejoicing on a scale worthy of the occasion.

RELIEF OF THE PUNJAB.

WORK OF ALLAHABAD SEVA SAMITI.

RS. 200,000 WANTED.

We print below the report of the work so far done in the affected parts of the Punjab in giving relief to the sufferers from the recent disturbances submitted to the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Allahabad Seva Samiti by its Honorary Secretary, Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tivary (of the Servants of India Society):—

I am desired by Sriman Swami Shraddhanand Sanyasi, Vice-President, the Allahabad Seva Samiti, under whose supervision the work of organising relief has so far been conducted, to send you, for your information, a brief account of the Samiti's efforts to render help to the sufferers from the recent disturbances in the Punjab.

In order to enable the Samiti to appeal for funds and to determine the general line of its work, a preliminary inquiry into the extent of distress and the character and amount of relief needed was considered necessary. Some members of the Samiti, accordingly, visited Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala, and also met at Lahore a fairly large number of respectable gentlemen from other affected parts in the Punjab. The investigation disclosed that the number of persons in distress was considerable, and that relief, to be effective, must be immediate. An appeal asking for Rs. 1,00,000 was immediately issued to the press over the signatures of the Samiti's president, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sriman Swami Shraddhanand was requested to take charge of the distribution of relief. The first batch of volunteers left Allahabad on 15th July for the Punjab and devoted the first week to find out the cases of urgent relief. It was then decided to make Amritsar an independent centre of work, as it was felt that it had under the Martial Law been the hardest hit, and the number of cases in distress there was bound to be considerable. The rest of the affected area was to be dealt with from the second centre at Lahore which was to be the provincial Head-quarters of the Samiti. I was put in charge of the Amritsar centre, while the Swamiji, besides exercising general supervision over the Amritsar centre, kindly undertook to organise the distribution of relief at Kasur, Lahore, Gujranwalla, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Hafizabad and Wazirabad. I should like to pay my tribute of respect to the Swamiji, whose high-souled devotion to duty and lidless activity, notwithstanding his age, are an unfailing source of inspiration to us all, who are working with him in the Punjab.

The Swamiji has personally visited these places at least once and had the relief distributed in his presence. He has also arranged with local gentlemen at these places for the distribution of relief in future.

"ATMOSPHERE OF TERROR AND DISTRUST."

It may not be out of place here to refer, however briefly, to the difficulties experienced by us in the course of our work. Owing to the fact that the orders abrogating the Martial Law in the Punjab had been issued only a short time before the commencement of our work, we found the people so much terror-stricken that, practically speaking, no co-operation from local gentlemen could in the beginning be enlisted even on behalf of so philanthropic a work as the relief of distress. The public life had almost been crushed, and an atmosphere of terror and distrust prevaded the whole province. The suspicions of the people were in no way allayed by the currency of a cruel and false rumour in the city of Amritsar that the Seva Samiti was acting on behalf of the C.I.D. and that those whose relations had been killed or wounded at the Jallianwala Bagh would by merely accepting relief be exposing themselves to the risk of either public prosecution or police persecution. Considerable difficulty was, therefore, experienced by the Samiti's volunteers in convincing the affected parties of our *bona fides*. In other places, certain subterranean forces were at work, with the object of either stopping our work altogether or making it as difficult as possible. It is, however, a pleasure to record that the difficulties served only to strengthen the volunteers' resolution to vigorously carry on the work. The situation has, however, undergone a remarkable change, and those who were at one time afraid to come near the Samiti are now anxious to help us in every possible manner. I should not like to forget to mention the helpful co-operation extended to the Samiti by Mr. F. H. Puckle, I.C.S., Offg., Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, by his personal sympathetic attitude towards Swami Shraddhanand made the work of distributing relief there much more easy than elsewhere.

In the course of our work, we have had to investigate over 2,000 cases. I may in passing mention that we have so far received the names of 472 persons who were killed at the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on the 13th April, 1919, besides 60 whose names are unknown and who were cremated by some local kind-hearted gentlemen. In addition to these, 192 persons were wounded, who have now recovered. The list is as yet far from being complete; and I am afraid more names will soon reach our office. With the object of relieving as many deserving cases as possible, the volunteers of the Samiti are going about from village to village distributing relief in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Gurdaspur and Sialkote. Arrangements have also been made to print advertisements in the Urdu and Gurmukhi papers, requesting people to communicate to the office the names and addresses of those who have been either killed, wounded or sentenced, so that the Samiti may, after making proper inquiries, give them relief. It is, however, extremely to be regretted that, even in spite of these efforts we shall not be able to reach all those who are in need.

METHOD OF RELIEF.

The method of giving relief is as follows:—Either the person seeking relief comes to the office or the Samiti's volunteer approaches the party in distress at his or her house; but in either case a written statement in the form of an application and containing full details regarding the number of adults and children, the cause of distress, and the present position of the family, is taken after being duly signed by the applicant. If, after making local inquiries, the office is satisfied that it is a deserving case, then only is relief administered; otherwise not. Relief is given in three different ways. Besides the maintenance allowance, widows are persuaded to learn sewing and the Samiti undertakes to supply them with sewing-machines in case they have received adequate training. The idea underlying this form of relief is to make as many of them self-supporting as possible. Adequate arrangements have been made to impart training in sewing to such widows; and such of them so, owing the social status of their families, cannot attend a school can learn at home. In addition, we are distributing cloth to the deserving cases. Owing to the abnormally high prices of cloth, and also to the fact that diring the period of the Martial Law administration at Amritsar, when the police was searching houses for the recovery of the Bank cloth, good many people out of sheer panic threw away the few clothes they had; and as a result of it, they are now going about wearing rags which even by courtesy cannot be described as garments fit to clothe human beings with.

I append herewith a statement in tabular form giving the number of the families in each place, arranged according to religion.

Names of place	Hindus	M'dans	Sikhs	C'tians	Total.
1. Amritsar	129	120	100	1	350
2. Kasur	7	14	1		22
3. Lyallpur	3		3		6
4. Gujranwalla	4	35	3		42
5. Lahore City	5	14			19
6. Gurdaspur	5	9			14
7. Wazirabad	6	15			21
8. Chuhar Kana	1				1
9. Nawa Pind		3	7		10
10. Other places	9	3			12
	169	213	114	1	497

The reasons for getting relief are noted below:—

1. In the case of 142 families the bread-winner was killed.

2. In the case of 52 families, the bread-winner was wounded and require temporary relief.

3. In case of 303 families, the bread-winner has been sentenced.

With the exception of Amritsar, the relief for 3 months has already been distributed, amounting to Rs. 7,500. In Amritsar, we have given relief for two months to about 100 families, and in the remaining cases relief has been given for the first month only. The money already distributed at Amritsar comes in round figures to Rs. 7,500. Cloth worth Rs. 2,000 has been purchased. If relief is given to a period of six months only, then the Swamiji and I estimate that Rs. 75,000 will be required. This sum, however, includes the cost of 100 sewing machines. Our firm conviction based upon our experience of the work, however, is that relief to be effective should in most cases be continued for a period of not less than 12 months, and that in case of some young widows, permanent relief will be necessary. For this purpose, a sum of Rupees Two Lakhs in all is required, and I doubt not that so small a sum will easily be forthcoming as soon as the people realise the full extent of the distress in the Punjab and the urgent need of relief thereof.

Before closing, I should like to mention that two more centres of work have recently been started at Kasur and Gujranwala, while the Lahore centre is closed from the 14th of this month. The Provincial Head-quarters of the Seva Samiti are now to Amritsar.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

The Poona Horse Show was held for the first time since the war in the polo ground this afternoon. It should have been held yesterday but after a couple of classes had been judged rain came down and stopped further progress. Social classes were judged this morning and a few others before fairly a large gathering this evening. The classes on the whole did not attract large entries though some of the animals exhibited were much above the average. The show will be continued on Friday when prizes will probably be distributed by her Excellency Lady Lloyd. The following are the details:—

Troop horses of Indian Cavalry, 1st depot 29th Lancers.

Highly commended, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Class third, Officers Chargers:—1st, Major-General Woodyatt's Warrior. Major C. Steele's Tim was highly commended.

Class Seventh, Arabs:—1st Capt. C. E. Benson's Aristocrat, 2nd Captain Carter's Lucky Boy; highly commended, Mrs. Dara Cowasji's Red Cross.

Class Seventh, English and Colonial horses:—Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Hornpipe, 1st; Major C Steele's Bonus, 2nd; 1098 Battery R.F.A. 153 Teddy, 3rd; Mrs. C. N. Wadia's highplay, highly commended.

Class First, polo ponies and Arabs:—Mr. W. Rosenthal's Chota Peg, 1st; Lt.-Col. J. G. Greig's Philip 2nd.

Class Eighth Hacks horses:—Major C. Steele's Tim, 1st; H. E. Sir George Lloyd's Sultan 2nd, Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Fizz, highly commended.

Class Second, polo ponies, English and Colonial:—Mr. W. Rosenthal's Tipperary Lass, 1st; Colonel Hewlette's Hasty highly commended.

Class ninth Hacks ponies:—Lady Birkett's Margaret 1st; Major-General N. Woodyatt's Wilful Molly highly commended.

Class twelfth, Hunters horses:—Major-General N. Woodyatt's Warrior 1st; Major C. Steele's Bonus 2nd.

Class 11th Ladies Hacks ponies.—Lady Birkett's Margaret 1st; Mr. Rosenthal's Tipperary Lass, 2nd; Colonel Hewlette's Hasty highly commended.

Class 10th:—Ladies Hacks Horses:—Major C. Steele's Bonus 1st; Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Fizz highly commended.

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The World of Sport.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 28

The Turf.

Signs are still wanting (our racing correspondent, "Centaur", writes) of any diminution in popular interest in horse racing. Mr. Jaseph Davis tells me that the attendance on both days of the meeting which took place at Hurst Park last Friday and Saturday, marked a record for that place. He is the managing director and therefore his word may be accepted as a fact. So the phenomenon continues and, therefore, it is still impossible to foretell its limits and when racing is likely to get back to the normal in this respect. Evidently it is not the quality of racing which attracts; all that matters is quantity. You do not look for high class racing in the month of August, and, indeed, there will be none until we reach Doncaster, with the exception of a few events for two-year-olds, as example the Pimcrack Stakes and the Prince of Wales' Stakes at York this week.

For the moment, however, I am concerned with the meeting at Hurst Park to which I have just referred and it has to be noted with real regret that His Majesty's horses could do no better than finish second for each of the two-year-old events they competed in. On the opening day, the King's representative was a colt named Great Joy, a son of the 1911 winner, Sunstar, and bred, of course, at the Royal stud at Sandringham. In a field of five there was nothing to suggest that he was greatly fancied and Mr. Marsh, the King's trainer, was more hopeful than confident. It so happened, however, that the colt was only beaten a neck after a hard race with Mount Royal, who has won races this season and may be fairly described as quite an experienced first season horse. This colt is owned by Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, head of the British-American Tobacco Trust in this country, and was bred at the National Stud in Ireland. He is a fine, well-grown young horse by Royal Realm, who was by Persimmon.

Where there was only hope in connection with Great Joy, there was undoubtedly confidence in respect of "Sunny Princess", who was, therefore, made a decided favourite for the Lennox two-year-old Plate. This filly is also a daughter of Sunstar, and it may be recalled that at Goodwood she had only just been beaten for the Ham Stakes by Sir Edward Hulton's Silvern. As she was now meeting that colt on 11 lbs. more favourable terms, it was reasonable to expect the tables to be turned. Obviously such was the only deduction to be drawn from what is understood as form. Racing, however, plays mad freaks with form, which is why Sunny Princess was again beaten by Silvern, even at this big difference in the weights. It was a great race home between them, but it was obvious that the colt had always slightly the better of it and he won with a neck to spare. The conclusion we must draw is that Silvern has made abnormal improvement and a glance at his generous proportions supports the theory. It is interesting to note that, being by Polymelus from Silver Fowl, he is thus an own brother of that brilliant mare, Fifinella, who won the New Derby and the New Oaks in 1916.

Two other races at the meeting may be referred to. One is the Maze handicap, for which Double or Quits, belonging to the Indian owner, Mr. F. M. Garda, failed to justify his favouritism. This horse was purchased for Mr. Garda after he had won the London Cup at Alexandra Park. He failed now to give two years and 3 lbs to the useful mare, Zulander, trained by Wootton. The other race I have in mind is the Nonsuch Handicap of six furlongs, which was won by Bird's Nest, also trained by Wootton. At this race, a well-known performer of this season was not ridden to the satisfaction of the stewards and I believe an enquiry took place, though no official communication was made to the Press. There was, however, a good deal of comment over the incident and no doubt more may be heard of it.

It is always agreeable to be present at York races. The course is excellent and the Stands and Enclosures are up-to-date and convenient. It is a long way the best race-course in the north and far better than many in the South. Plenty of rain early in the week has made the going admirable, though it had come just at the moment when the Yorkshire farmers were getting in their harvest. They certainly did not welcome it, and at the time of writing the race-course is getting more than enough. There was a most interesting race on the opening day which served to raise the sport above mediocrity. I refer to the Prince of Wales' Stakes of £1,000 for which the three fully penalised colts were Mrs. Whitworth's He Goes, Mr. Copper's Light Hearted, and Lord Zetland's Dynamo. They were fancied in that order, and, indeed, He Goes was a very hot favourite, finally starting at a shade off odds on. He showed fine speed, but even so could not shake off Dynamo in the last fifty yards. That sturdily built colt hung on tenaciously and owed his success to bulldog courage and the possession of better stamina. He is trained at Newmarket by Lord George Dundas, son of the Marquis of Zetland. He Goes, I am afraid, is just a sprinter and nothing more, which is astonishing, bearing in mind that his sire, Prince Palatine, was a great stayer. But these instances occur constantly. Light Hearted may, in time, prove to be the best of the three and certainly he is a fine staying colt. They chopped him for speed at the start, but he was getting very near to them at the finish.

The only other races I need mention on the opening day at York were the Yorkshire Oaks, which in the absence of Bayuda and Chuette, was won by Mademoiselle Foch, whose starting price was 10 to 1. She had recently been on an unsuccessful mission to Deauville and only arrived back at Folkestone a few days before winning this race. Then Spearwort won the Badminton Plate for Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, this being the colt's first success after frequently coming very near to winning.

Boxing and Boxers.

Since last I wrote, a story which had every appearance of being true was spread abroad to the effect that Arthur Townley, because of prior engagements, had discovered that he would be unable to take the ring at Olympia next Tuesday against the Kansas giant, Fred Fulton. Happily, (writes Mr. Eugene Corri) that story has been killed, and the Birkenhead young man will meet the American giant as per arrangements. Had Townley failed to come to Olympia, C.B. Cochran could have said with every justification that for unreliability the modern boxer, is the limit. No man whose business it is to cater for the boxing public has had more trying experiences. His first big venture was in the early summer of 1914 when he put on Willie Ritchie and Fred Welsh for the world's light weight championship. In order to get the American to put on the gloves, he had to put down such a vast sum of money as to make the affair an impossible paying proposition, notwithstanding that Welsh was content to fight for little more than would cover his expenses. Since he took up promoting again, he has made one very big success, that out of the affair at his stadium in Holborn in which Joe Beckett and Bombardier Wells were the principals. Other ventures, except the fight between Wilde and Moore, brought little grist to his mill, and when Carpentier declared that he was unable to toe the mark on September 2nd it looked as if Mr. Cochran would drop money. Luckily for him there was Eddie McGoorthy on hand, and since Beckett was ready to fight him, he set about building a programme which, when he had framed it, was really stupendous. The coming of Ledoux to do battle with Walter Ross, our bantam champion, was voted excellent business, but no sooner had we begin to speculate upon the chances of the two men than Ledoux discovered that his hands were all wrong and he insisted on a postponement. No Ledoux, no Ross; but Cochran was not to be done, and he resurrected Johnny Basham, the most perfect stylist since Jim Driscoll, finding for him as his opponent, Francis Charles, the Frenchman about whom we know very little, but who is rated high in his country, though it is disputed that he is the champion welter of France.

Fred Fulton was also lassooed by the indefatigable Cochran, and Arthur Townley was chosen as the man to fight him. Not for many years have three such contests been arranged for one evening. How much they will cost I shudder to think. That, however, is the affair of the promoter.

If there were to be no Basham, nor Charles, nor Townley, nor Fulton, the contest between McGoorty and Beckett would be sufficient to fill Olympia. This is indeed a real match. Beckett has been taken to the bosom of the British public as the best of the heavy brigade; there are those, especially at Southampton, who believe that Beckett is already a world's champion. And yet there are, among boxing experts, many who favour the chances of McGoorty, little more than a middle-weight though he be. Were he not an altogether extraordinary man, physically and mentally, I should say that it would be astonishing that such a large number of people believe that McGoorty will win. He is nothing like so heavy as Beckett; he is several years his senior and in American at least he is counted something of a back number. Americans find it hard to understand how and why McGoorty at his time of life has become the vogue he is. For my own part, I would declare that McGoorty is still in the very first rank of the world's boxers and I would repeat what I have many times said, that if Beckett defeats the Irish-American, he will have done the great performance of his life, and as likely as not there will be a good deal of apprehension in the camp of Carpentier. Whatever happens, I admire Beckett for his readiness in agreeing to meet McGoorty; for a defeat would seriously scotch the wheel of progress so far as he is concerned and maybe it would alter his whole plans for the future. There would, I take it, be serious doubt whether he would have a match against Carpentier. In any case, if he did meet the Frenchman, though he had suffered a defeat by McGoorty, Americans would not say that he was the man for Dempsey, for as I have said, they do not class McGoorty among the champions.

McGoorty has no intention of going out for the heavy-weight title. His purpose is to beat Beckett and so establish the strongest claim to a match with Carpentier; which match, if it materialised, would bring him in a pile of money. If there are no fireworks at Olympia next week, I shall be surprised. Neither man is likely to play for safety. All the odds are that they will go out to win at break-neck speed. I understand that a large party of Irish sportsmen will be at the ringside and they will back McGoorty for all they are worth, for McGoorty has never let them down yet, whenever he has fought in this country. But for all that, men of Southampon will speculate generously on Beckett, who is the most improved boxer we have. No man has so changed for the better; none is in better physical condition, and none has so much confidence in his ability to beat all comers.

Fulton has frequently been seen in training. The impression he has conveyed is that he is splendidly aggressive, but has not shown that he has great defence; and for this reason there is a belief that Arthur Townley will give him much trouble. I am not seriously concerned about Fulton or any other man in the gymnasium. He must fight before I give my opinion of his worth. Fulton is tall enough, goodness knows—if anything he is too tall, too lanky. You could not call him ideally built by any means. Men who stand ever so many inches higher than six feet do not impress me favourably at all. You who have not seen Fulton have no conception of what he looks like. If you go and have a look at him at Olympia you will smile at his physical make-up. However, his record is a good one. But all the same it would be wrong to imagine that he will be able to do as he pleases with Arthur Townley next Tuesday. I will tell you all about him next week. I have an idea he will be able to tell no more than we know about Jack Dempsey.

Death of H L. Doherty.

H. L. Doherty, truly the Prince of lawn tennis players, has just died after a long and melancholy illness at the age of 43. Never robust, he had for many years wintered in Switzerland, but though refused for active service, on the outbreak of war he joined up as an A.B. in the Royal Naval Anti-Aircraft Corps. Later he received commissioned rank in another branch of the Navy. Unhappily, the conditions of the life proved too severe for him and some time ago he was invalided out of the Service with his health sadly broken. "Little Doe", as he was dubbed by his fellow players, the better to distinguish him from his brother, the late R. F. Doherty, was a great athlete by instinct and aptitude. When he had grown tired of lawn tennis he turned to golf and in remarkably short time he became one of the leading amateurs on the links in the South. If he had not been lawn tennis champion, he would have been golf champion. It is easy to forget and minimise the greatness of a player when his day is over and those who have come after him—McLoughlin and Williams, the Americans, and Norman Brookes, the late A. F. Wilding and G. L. Patterson, the Australians—have been hailed as better lawn tennis players than Doherty ever was. But these facts should be remembered. Neither McLoughlin nor Williams has been given the crown in America, and Doherty defeated all their fellow-countrymen who came before them. He also beat Norman Brookes and Wilding when they were at their best. Doherty will always live in one's mind as the model of English lawn tennis. He did not exploit the methods of the modern player. In style he was more subdued. He depended on accuracy of stroke play and above all he was a master of court-craft. He was never flurried, never anxious even in his hardest matches and some of them were very hard. He always played with the certainty that he would "get" his opponent before the fifth set was decided. I cannot illustrate this phase of his play better than by recalling his historic contest with Halcombe Ward, the American, in the Davis Cup tie at Wimbledon in 1905. Ward was a very aggresive player. ExploitingR the break service, he went up to volley on every possible occasion. He sought to volley Doherty off the court and for a time he was successful. At any rate he won the first set at 9-7 and the second at 6-4. Before the third set was begun, I remember "Little Doe" turning to the stand where his brother was sitting and smiling in a curious way. At the moment I did not know whether it was a smile of despair or a smile of confidence. We were soon to see. Halcombe Ward won only three more games in the next three sets.

Doherty's retirement from the game was unfortunate. It was too early. But he seemed to lose all interest and he could not be persuaded to come back. On the very day of the Wilding-McLoughlin match of 1913, when thousands were outside the ground at Wimbledon unable to find room inside, he calmly drove in his motorcar past the ground with a bag of golf clubs at his side. Even this match, which all London was talking about, failed to revive any of his old enthusiasm for the game.

It is generally thought that Doherty did not play golf until he had finished with lawn tennis, but that is a mistake. Fifteen years ago I remember meeting him at the Ganton Links, Yorkshire. He had come over from Scarborough, five miles away, before the start of the Yorkshire tournament. Unfortunately, the afternoon was wet, and we sat in the club house waiting for a train back to Scarborough. There were few motor cars in those days. To pass the time, "Little Doe" proposed a novel form of amusement. He opened a window about two feet and then from the middle, of the room took his mashie and pitched a ball through the opening. He soon found someone to "take him on" at this game and after each shot the window was lowered a little further. You can imagine what the end was. But before the window was smashed the original stake of half a crown had risen to a substantial amount. At the time of his death, Doherty had a handicap of plus three at golf. He played through several rounds of the last Amateur championship at Sandwich in 1914 and in the previous year he won the London Amateur Foursomes in partnership with H. E. Taylor.

This week-end the big football League Clubs begin their season. As compared with the conditions before the war they have stolen a week from cricket, but this year, except for a few outstanding matches, the summer pastime is now over. The Soccer game has obtained a strong hold over the industrial popolation and the next eight months will be crowded with excitement. How great is the interest is indicated by the space devoted to the matches in the newspapers. Even the great London dailies will give up two pages to reporting the Saturday afternoon games. Prizes up to £1,000 are being offered for a correct forecast of the results and the amount of betting that will take place will be prodigious. The bookmakers have their agents in all the big workshops and factories and if experiences during the war count for anything the total amount staked each week is likely to be as big as that betted on horse-racing. This gambling on the game is unfortunate for, as a result, there is a great danger of crookedness entering into it. Even the players recognise this, and at a meeting of their Union this week they adopted a resolution assuring the Football Authorities that they would d otheir utmost to keep the sport clean and honest. Some of the clubs have been very hard hit during the war. Blackburn Rovers and Bradford City each lost over £6,000 in four years and the latter have a bank overdraft of £9,000. Still, the players have been very generously treated. Their wages have been increased fifty per cent. and the first-team man will now receive a minimum of £6 a week. At the same time many of them are being allowed to follow some other occupation during the day and do their training in the evening. To meet the all-round increase in expenses, the clubs have raised the price of admission from sixpence, plus twopence for the entertainment tax, to a shilling including the tax. This means a net gain of threepence for the clubs. That this extra revenue will be sufficient to cover the higher charges against the clubs is doubtful, though in Scotland something like a boycott is being attempted on the ground that a shilling admission fee is profiteering. In England the higher rate has been accepted without criticism.

Yorkshire and the Cricket Championship.

Even under the present ridiculous system of calculating the county cricket championship, merit has won its reward. That is to say, that the two best teams of the season, Yorkshire and Kent, are struggling for the honours. As a matter of fact, Kent have already done their utmost, having completed their programme and now they are waiting to see the fate that befalls their rivals in two outstanding games. I have not the patience to work out what the consequences will be if Yorkshire do not force these matches to a successful conclusion, but I believe that a draw will be just as bad as a defeat, and in that event, Kent will finish at the head of the list. At the moment, the records of the two counties are:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Percentage.
Yorkshire	24	12	9	3	50.00
Kent	13	6	6	1	46.15

Good as a team may be, it is exceedingly difficult for them to win in the two days allotted to them for the matches. In their last game against Middlesex, Yorkshire were only robbed of success by a fraction of time. With a few wickets down in their second innings, Yorkshire declared and left their opponents four hours in which to make 339. It was a sporting declaration, but Middlesex made no attempt to go for the runs. Their effort was to beat the clock. Of the four hours, J. W. Hearne was at the wickets three and when stumps were pulled, he was 77 not out. His stone-walling tactics were not to the liking of the crowd, but Hearne was playing for the side. As one put it, "when a ship has sprung a leak, it is all hands to the pump. The crew do not dance a polka until the vessel sinks." Yet, so far as Yorkshire were concerned, a draw was just as bad as a defeat would have been. The northern county are now engaged with Hampshire and they have already placed themselves in a fairly safe position. Their final match is against Sussex at the end of the week.

Billiard "Strike" Fails.

The billiard professionals can always be counted upon to provide some entertainment outside the actual game. A short time ago they set up a mild sort of "strike" because they could not coerce Messrs. Thurstons, one of the chief match promoters, and at whose Saloon in Leicester Square the chief games are played, into agreeing to certain financial conditions. The firm offered terms, and very firmly refused to alter them. "Very well", said the professionals, "we won't play at your Saloon." It was not long, however, before the players began to take a different view of the position. In refusing to play under the auspices of Messrs. Thurston, they realised that they were only penalising themselves so most of them—Reece, Newman, Falkiner and Smith, at any rate—have come to terms and have fixed up matches in Leicester Square at the terms originally offered them. Inman and Stevenson, I understand, are still holding out, but there will be no surprise if they, too, change their minds and become sweetly reasonable.



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"INDIAN PROBLEM MAY BECOME LIKE THE IRISH."

(Continued from page 2.)

thought he voiced the sentiments of all Indian Christians in the Madras Presidency.

SIR ARCHDALE EARLE.

Sir Archdale Earle supplemented his written evidence by urging the claims to representation of the Assamese landholders, and very emphatically urged the transfer of education—the popular side of Government might work out their own salvation in respect of education. He was also decidedly of opinion that the transfer of Excise would mean a tightening not a weakening of control. He desired no differentiation in any respect for Assam. The scheme of the five heads of the Local Governments did not conform with the August Announcement. He favoured the large electorate allowed to Assam—perhaps the other electorates had not got enough; and desired representation of Labour by nomination.

DELAYS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The Central Departments of Education and Public Works were very bad ones for hanging things up and there was enormous room for improvement; decentralisation always seemed to revert to centralisation. He would reserve sanction (previous) for legislation as to Universities—otherwise he desired an entire transfer of education.

He wished to see Ministers in charge of certain portfolios definitely responsible and solely financially responsible for them. A Finance Minister in control of the whole finances of the province would knock a hole in the scheme at once—there was no room for a Finance Minister. Witness thought that Assam was a progresive, advanced and intelligent province, its prosperity being largely due to the tea industry. He would like to see light and feeder railways made Provincial subjects.

ASSAM AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The women of Assam were more advanced and literature than those of other Provinces. He had observed great capacity and shrewdness amongst them. For instance, the Maharanee of Bijni had managed a large estate and he did not think any man could have excelled her. He thought that wives of Governors, Judges, officials, etc., should vote if qualified, also women property holders.

There was no evidence of hostility to the scheme amongst Civil Servants, although some thought its pace too fast. As to efficiency it was a question of definition, but he did not think Indians attached the same importance to efficiency that the English did. He always thought an Indian career one of the most interesting in the world and under the scheme he thought it would be more interesting and attractive.

If it were optional to have schemes sanctioned either by a Legislative Council or by the Government of India, it would save delays, e.g., it would have saved five years in a certain college scheme. Land Revenue and Forest should be transferred as soon as possible. Joint deliberation of taxation should precede Ministerial demands. He feared that at first elections might not turn upon the same points as the dissolution, and did not think that much more alteration could at present be made in the Government of India than the Bill proposed to make.

THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION NOT MATERIALISTIC.

Monday, August 18.—Mr. Welby, of the European Association of India said that his community was often accused of taking a more materialistic than idealistic view of Indian affairs, but his community was greatly concerned for the welfare and advancement of India—many of the community had had family connexions for some generations with the service of India.

Lord Selborne asked why in the Provinces it would be impossible to make the tenure of office of Ministers depend upon the will of the Legislature. Witness replied that although individual Indians could take a full part in public life, in bulk that was not so. Responsibility for transferred subjects would involve considerable dangers, but would be a real experiment in responsible government.

This was desired as distinct from nomination, and the claims of all Europeans as distinct from commercial interests. Witness elaborated this. Commercial representatives went to Councils to safeguard economic interests; awkward incidents had arisen from this, e.g., a European Chamber of Commerce member took a view different from that of his constituents. They wanted younger representatives of wider political views and experience. The elderly men were usually near their retirement. It was also desirable to get representatives from any and every class. The European community should be given right of direct election of a certain number to members to the Legislative Assembly.

MR. SPOOR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was asked if a wide franchise would protect the politically helpess; he thought not. His Association would consider the dogma that the masses would some time be voters as an extreme doctrine.

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Mr. Spoor referred to Sir James Meston's statement as to the growth of political consciousness recently supplemented by other witnesses, but although witness agreed there had been an increase in number of educated Indians active in politics especially in a hostile spirit, he had noticed no growth of such feeling among the masses. With regard to a growth of nationalism witness agreed there was a growth of opinion as to what was common to all Indians, but the masses had changed little in the last ten years. Not more than a vague feeling for progress implied, replied witness. The practical difficulties of diarchy were realised by Mr. Welby, but no possible alternative was submitted by him. Indian Ministers would work independently of Legislative concurrence, and from any success under such conditions nothing could be inferred.

SIR JOHN REES.

Mr. Spoor had asked witness about the feeling all over the country in favour of democratic advance, but had the European Association made investigations among the multitudinous masses? They had done so during witness's ten years' tenure of the editorship of the "Madras Mail."

There was a strong feeling among Madras non-Brahmins that oppression would accure. There were considerable differences between the various sections of the non-Brahmin population, but these were small as compared with those between non-Brahmins and Brahmins. There was not any hostility to Indian Misnisters. There was considerable increase in difficulty in administering India.

More was required of the masses under the Scheme than to form sound opinions on local questions.

It was not for the Government to crusade against caste, but also not to ignore it. Caste was an extremely important factor in Hinduism. The present permeation of Indian Government by duality was different from the new system because the present form originated from the source. The success of a Minister independent of the Legislature was not a test of administration dependent on it. Witness realised that *ex hypothisi*, British bureaucracy would be a disappearing quantity.

It was not part of the European Association's programme to break down caste in India—that would be a matter for India. The commercial interests of Madras might be represented.

THE MADRAS ATMOSPHERE.

Had witness carried Madras atmosphere to Calcutta? Witness replied that he had not consciously done so, the elements were there before he became Secretary. Feeling between English and Indians in Madras was not as friendly as it had been. Madras thought the changes under the scheme were considerable and important and to some extent touched Central Goverment as far as transfer of subject was concerned.

A DUETTO.

To Lord Sydenham's catechism the witness replied that the European Association considered the Bill revolutionary not evolutionary, although it was Great Britain's duty to lead India towards self-government. The witness agreed that the United States did not at present have the form of responsible Government for which India was stated to be now ready. The diarchy of the Bill was totally without parallel? Agreed. The interests of the politically helpless masses were not adequately safeguarded in the Bill. Caste was of considerable importance in Bengal. Witness earnestly desired communal representation for the depressed classes and saw no difference in principle between this and seats being reserved for Christians, etc.

Witness knew of nothing like diarchy in the world and all arguments for it were conjectural. It was felt it would not do even what was claimed for it and the Minister freed from dependence on legislature might display a moral courage he would not show in other circumstances. Wanton attacks might be made on a Minister because there would be no fear of bringing about the downfall of a Ministry. As many Indians would not submit themselves to an electorate, it might be difficult to secure suitable Indians for Ministers. The Bill made no provision for the training of Ministers as in England. With regard to Joint or Separate Purse either would be difficult to work. It would be unlikely that the pouplar Minister would propose increase of taxation. The Association feared that there would not be an accurate discrimination between official and popular responsibilities. The European community was threatened with extinction (By whom?—Lord Selborne. By newspapers and speakers—Lord Sydenham). Witness responded to further questioning that there was no basis for a statement made at the Bombay National Congress that industrial backwardess was encouraged in British interests. There was nothing to hamper Indian enterprise. Did witness know that the Tata Hdro-Electric Works were Indian solely because of Lord Sydenham's personal action? Witness did.

No results of war work by the Home Rule League had been seen by Mr. Welby. Madras was tranquil until Mr. B. C. Pal's advent.

LORD SYDENHAM REBUKED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

On Mr. Montagu's intervention at a leading question, Lord Selborne said it was too much a practice for members to state their own opinions. Administration was being handed over to those, witness resumed, showing aptitude merely for political activity. Parliamentary control of Indian affairs was rather a fiction. The average M.P. did not interest himself systematically in Indian affairs. It was felt that the service classes were to be eliminated. European opinion acknowledge the necessity for considerable changes, but was alarmed at parts of the Bill.

LORD MIDLETON CROSS-EXAMINES.

The European Association felt it was not for it to meddle with matters of caste, but full account should be taken of caste as a factor. The safeguarding of of people in their rights would lead to less assertion and bitterness. A fuller transfer of smaller powers e.g., local self-government would be preferable. Witness was sure that agitation would not cease; therefore only powers wisely to be parted with should be handed over.

MR. MONTAGU: EUROPEANS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

Did political agitation ever cease in England? asked Mr. Montagu. Witness agreed it did not. If ten subjects were available for not. If ten subjects were available for transfer, the European Association would prefer to transfer ten with full powers. Since the publication of the Association's Final Opinion, Lord Southborough's Committee had reported and that Memorandum was now modified. Members of the Association were mainly engaged in commerce and trade. It would be possible but not easy to find executive members or councillors from the Association's membership. The practice of retirement from India of members who had made their fortunes relieved Mr. Montagu from the necessity of analogy wit U.S.A. Some Europeans had been Congress members, others had been associated with Mr. Curtis, otherwise (except at the time of the Ilbert Bill) were non-political.

Supposing India became self-governing, they would have to take a part in political life. Brahmin and non-Brahmin opinion had become inflamed recently—for a long time, when editor of the "Madras Mail," he had refused to publish letters on the controversy. Members of the Madras Government had regretted the position. Local branches reported on political feelings. Political activity was now spreading to the masses, caused by emissaries and leaders. Was not that what witness would do? asked Mr. Montagu. A certain amount of education should precede the vote. The "Madras Mail" had welcomed the announcement of August 20. Witness thought there was something in the public contention that the Government at Delhi was divorced from the people, and thought that full representation would be a remedy, but wanted no change in the constitution of the executive. There as no desire for elasticity of number.

LORD SINHA AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The "Madras Mail" was to some extent in favour of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, and abused those who found fault with the scheme. The "Madras Mail" had not changed its policy about the scheme. By self-government within the Empire the Association means responsible government, and thought that Indians would expect some time in which people had some form of control over the Central Government.

Did the European Association now contemplate that goal? They would rather not look so far into the future, except as individuals. Self-government would probably come in the remote not the near future, if the disappearance of caste must necessarily precede it.

Officials thought Bill revolutionary—were such views as Sir James Meston's Sir C. Hill's, Sir J. Sly's, opinion of minority Yes. Caste was not an insuperable obstacle to responsible government, but militated against it to some extent. He did not contemplate the disappearance of caste in the near future. If caste were not recognised, self government would be a mockery so far as the lower classes were concerned. Communal representation was necessary to provide for it. It would be possible to group together unhomogeneous members of exclusive castes; if this were impossible, then oppression was inevitable. It was the quality of the effort in educating the masses politically, not the energy that was found fault with. ("If it was in accordance with their views they would welcome it, if contrary they would object."—Lord Sinha.)

No kind of European agency had been trying to educate the masses, the only agency was that of the educated classes, not always in the correct direction. His personal knowledge of the masses was slight. The tenure of office of Ministers under the Bill was not in accordance with the criticisms made.

LORD ISLINGTON AND CONSTITUENCIES.

Lord Islington asked witness for alternative to Chambers of Commerce as wider areas for choice, but witness gave no specific suggestion other than a number of constituencies in which Europeans might vote. There were composite Chambers of Commerce containing Indians and Europeans. If Europeans depended solely on Chamber of Commerce they must be kept European. If not, they would be composite economic bodies, and this would be desirable to promote Indian prosperity. The Government of India was not fully in touch with commercial interests. It was desirable that the evil of the transitoriness of the European should be mitigated.

The European Association endeavoured to survey the whole situation from the Imperial point of view, but witness did not dispute Mr. Bennett's contention that "man never is, but always to be blest," seemed to be his political view-point. Vendettas, against Ministers might be expected, although they would be a method of showing unfitness. A desire to prove personal fitness for advancement might be expected, although they would be a method of showing unfitness. A desire to prove personal fitness for advancement might be stronger than an Indian's desire to prove the fitness of his race for self-government. The bureaucratic taxative part of the Government would become relatively odious.

FISCAL AUTONOMY AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To Captain Ormsby-Gore witness replied that he viewed fiscal autonomy sympathetically. As to woman suffrage, large numbers of the Association were prepared to see women given the vote—there was no strong opposition—women were admitted as full membere, and they were anxious to get more in. It was desirable to stake out a claim for women even if few availed themselves of the privilege.

It would be unwise to transfer control of industries, etc., to Indian Ministers because Indian employers had shown somewhat less consideration for the welfare of workers in their factories. With honourable exceptions, Indian politicians were not deeply interested in the welfare of masses. He feared Indian bureaucrats, and would prefer regulations.

SIR MICHAEL SADLER.

Monday afternoon, August 18.—Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University and member of the Calcutta University Commission, explained that he would deal chiefly with education and speak as an individual, not as a Commissioner. He expressed himself as in cordial agreement with the Bill, his seventeen months' stay in Bengal having produced a deep conviction of the necessity for immediate action. India was passing into the fellowship of nations, and therefore should have as quickly as possible a system of education answerable to that status. Western studies did not make the same appeal as fifty years ago, therefore they advised changes. Education must be broadened, diversified, and be more scientific and directly applicable to the needs of life. There must be more corporate life in the institutions and more civic responsibility of Indians for Indian welfare.

The pivot on which the plans of change turned was that the first two years of the University course should become higher secondary instead of University work, because pupils at present were neither mature enough nor well enough trained in English. A new Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education should be created; it should be helped by certain advisory bodies, one specially dealing with the education of women and girls. Given such a Board, a reorganisation of the Universities, and a Board to help with primary education, witness earnestly recommended the transfer of all education.

REASONS FOR TRANSFER.

i. The gaps between primary and middle vernacular education, and between the latter and high English education, was a mark of backwardness to be removed. Questions of scholarships would present acute difficulties—a Minister must be able to view the whole.

ii. The education of girls was limited to primary. Their secondary and higher education should come under joint purview.

iii. A break in education meant an unwise break in inspection.

iv. A great attempt ought to be made to educate the adult village community by means of adult schools.

v. The real defect in education was anaemia due to want of money—a division of education would increase financial difficulties, especially those of allocation. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's evidence had pionted to considerable Bengal endowments which might be transferred to education—to have one man responsible for education would facilitate such transfer.

The Chairman questioned upon Indian public opinion with regard to the Calcutta University Report. Sir Michael said it had not yet been ascertained. They had issued a questionnaire to 600 people in Bengal—about 400 had replied, the great majority being Indian. They had visited nearly every college in Bengal and many schools. They consulted about 2,000 people. At Gauhati, in Assam, conditions were ripe for an Assamese University under the aegis of Calcutta. There was markedly a great growth in political interest during his stay in India.

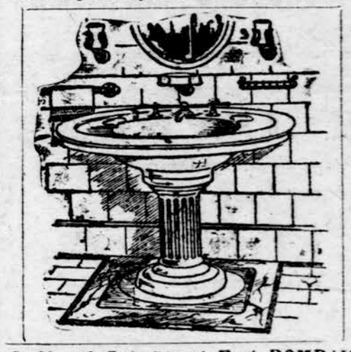
LORD SYDENHAM AND EDUCATION.

Witness had remarked the high proportion of University and secondary scholars relative to primary, but did not regret it—he wanted more primary education. He would like to see the base of the pyramid strengthened, but not the apex whittled away. India felt the stigma of her mass of illiteracy and intensely desired extended primary education. Lord Sydenham dwelt upon the tragic and disappointing side of education. Sir Michael seemed to grant this aspect in a totally different sense—that there were not enough good side-openings for scholars and students. India needed more education, not less. The cram book was a perfect curse, and examinations were often an evil influence. There was a tendency everywhere (as well as in India) to handle education on political lines. The great difficulty was the provision of teachers. Early marriage was also a difficulty in the education of girls.

With regard to the transfer of endowments a representative Indian could manage that better than one of another race. Witness thought some form of religious faith a necessary ingredient in all true education.

It was now necessary for a Minister of Education to be an educational expert, but the man at the top should be well informed in currents of educational opinion and be a good administrator.

Access to the literature, science, and ideas of the West had opened a new life to India—it would be greater still by a loyal study of her own past. In spite of all hazards, education should be transferred.

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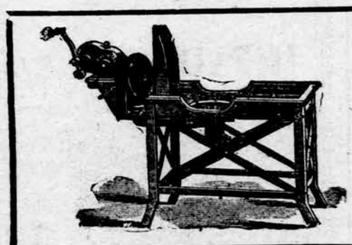
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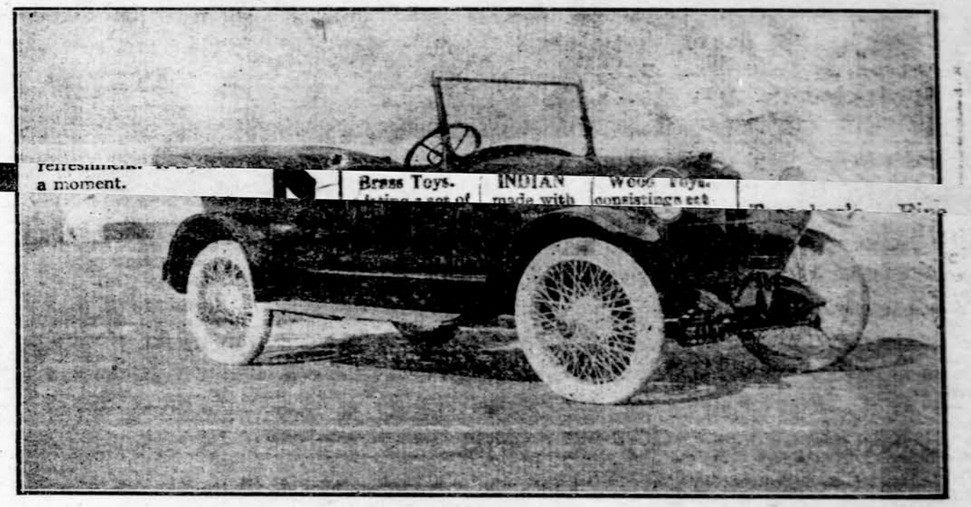
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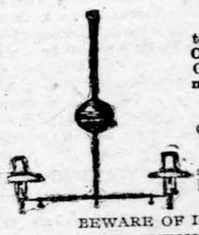


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